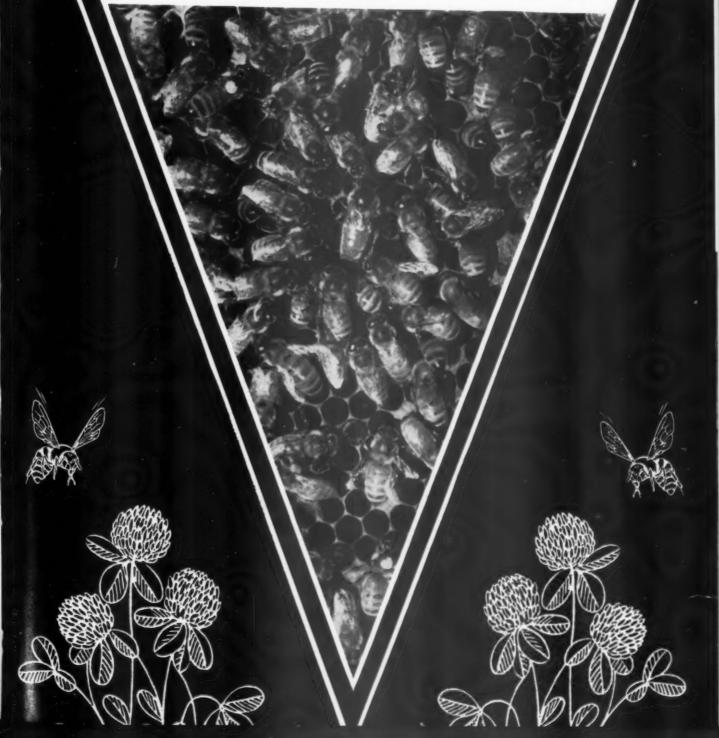
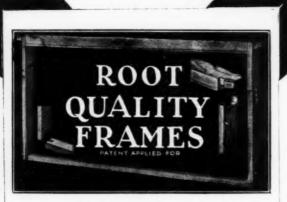
AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

February



1943





Now is the time to fill up all of your equipment and to replace all poor frames. One of your contributions to the war effort can be the maximum production from your bees. Both honey and beeswax are needed.

Root frames are locked on all four corners. Rigid. Easy to assemble. Long Lasting. Use these fine frames for best satisfaction and efficient production.

THE A. I. ROOT CO. OF IOWA

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA



• Packages-Nuclei-Queens

21 YEARS COMMERCIAL QUEEN BREEDERS
OLDEST COMBLESS PACKAGE BEE SHIPPERS IN
LOUISIANA

Italian Bees and Queens

Also Queens from Stock Bred for Resistance

| | F | PRICES | | |
|---------|---|--------|--------|--------|
| | | Queens | 2-Lb. | 3-Lb. |
| 1- 24 | | \$.90 | \$2.95 | \$3.80 |
| 25- 99 | | .85 | 2.80 | 3.60 |
| 100-499 | | .80 | 2.65 | 3.40 |
| 500- up | | .75 | 2.50 | 3.20 |

Packages F. O. B. shipping point, queens postpaid, payable in U. S. currency—Queens clipped and by air mail at no extra cost.

Contract early. Shipping of package bees may be restricted because of gas rationing. Terms, cash with order, in January.

RED STICK APIARIES & CO.

125 LESSARD STREET

DONALDSONVILLE, LOUISIANA

ITALIAN PACKAGE BEES

LACTOR CONTRACTOR CONT

For 1943

Present indications are that there will be complete sellout and possibly a shortage the coming season.

Orders are already being booked for spring delivery with specified early shipping dates.

Honey prices remain up and demand is good.

Cage materials are scarce and hard to get.

Labor is also scarce.

WHAT does this mean to you? Just this, you should plan your needs and place your order NOW with

ROSSMAN & LONG

Box 133

Moultrie, Ga.

for packages that are sure to please. Our IMPORTED ITALIAN strain has given satisfaction in the past and is sure to continue to do so. They are GENTLE, THRIFTY, PRODUCTIVE and CONSERVATIVE of stores, making for good wintering. (STATE HEALTH CERTIFIED.)

"THEY PRODUCE"

PRICES

2-LB. PACKAGE \$2.50 3-LB. PACKAGE 3.20

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Lotz Honey Sections

WHEN YOU BUY LOTZ HONEY SECTIONS, YOU WILL GET THE FINEST SECTIONS THAT CAN BE MADE.

WRITE FOR OUR PRICES

Order your sections and other bee-supplies early.

None of us can see into the future, or know what is going to happen.

SO ORDER EARLY!

August Lotz Company Boyd, Wisconsin

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Editors: G. H. Cale. Frank C. Pellett. M. G. Dadant. J. C. Dadant

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A bee yard in the San Luis Valley of southern Colorado. Field beynd being planted to lettuce and cabbage. The mountain in the background is over fifty miles away.—Photo by Ben Knutson.



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Continental Can Company used this painting by A. T. Kurka, in full color, with copy describing the ventilating habits of the honeybee, and comparing the tin container with the well conditioned hive as the ideal package. Continental is quite "bee-wise."



Save Every Scrap of Wax to Save the Scrap for You

-MRS. A. C. KRIEG, Oakley, Illinois





A timely rhyme, Mrs. Krieg. Pick up every bit of beeswax about the yard and honeyhouse. Carry a closed container with you for this wax. Get the habit of being careful and thorough. It will make you a better beekeeper. Save your old combs and slumgum. Save the scrapings from the bottom of cakes. All this material is rich in beeswax. Prevent the loss of comb from bee moth. Inspect your stored combs frequently and kill moth by proper fumigation. Cull out the poor combs, with drone patches, or combs that are broken and damaged. Replace them with new comb from full sheets of foundation.

LET US STORE YOUR WAX IN SAFETY

In our modern, brick building, your wax is guarded by automatic sprinklers and alarms and by twenty four hour watchmen. It is also covered by insurance and stored, without charge to you. From here, you may sell your wax at any time, on any market, like a stock or a bond. It is as good as money in the bank.

Best of all turn your wax into Dadant's Crimp-wired

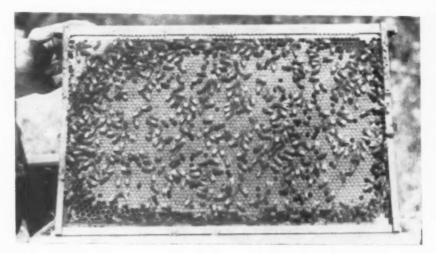
It will give you combs that will last as Foundation. long as your hives.

Ship your beeswax as soon as it is ready, and include in the shipment cake wax, beecomb, or slumgum; and forward us the bill of lading. We will issue you a credit memorandum and charge the freight to your account, or we will buy your wax on receipt at 41½ cents cash and 43 ½ cents in trade. We pay the freight on shipments of 100 pounds or more of clean beeswax.

(Prices are subject to change without notice.)



80



DADANT & SONS : Hamilton, Illinois

EDITORIAL

PRICE CONTROL

THE American Bee Journal has been criticized for the editorial on Maximum Price Regulation in our January issue. Our objection was entirely to the wording of the regulation which makes it difficult to understand. As stated in the editorial "It should be understood that we have no criticism of the purpose and intent of the regulation."

We believe that it is necessary to exercise price control to prevent wild inflation and that rationing is necessary to insure fair distribution of articles in short supply. We are seeking a simplification of regulations which will enable the average man to understand what is required of him and to comply without risk of unintentional violation. We are all interested in an all-out effort to win the war and quite willing to meet our share of inconvenience that may be necessary.

- V -

WHAT IS A NORMAL CROP?

MELFORD OLSON, of Red Lake Falls, Minnesota, writes that in the past few years, beekeepers have harvested relatively poor crops, regarded as 50 per cent or 75 per cent of normal. He suggests that we may find that these short crops are normal or even better than normal as

time goes on.

The crops harvested in the sweet clover areas in recent years have been so much higher than vields secured in most localities that many persons refuse to believe that so much honey really has been secured. For many years the honey crop as commonly reported seldom averaged more than fifty to one hundred pounds per colony for most of the United States and a yield of one hundred pounds was regarded as high.

In many foreign countries the averages are seldom as high as fifty pounds and yields above that figure are unusual. This raises the question as to whether our high yields will continue as the country grows older and the soils are gradually depleted of some of the mineral elements on

which crops depend.

Some of the increase in recent years has come as a result of improved management. Better stock and larger hives as well as more abundant reserve stores for winter and spring have served

to increase yields along with better bee pasture. It is a difficult matter to determine what really is a normal honey crop.

A new plant not previously grown in a neighborhood often does surprisingly well even on old soils because its requirements are different from those of crops formerly grown there. Thus new honey plants may offer greater promise of heavy yields than the ones we now depend upon.

HONEY PLANTS FOR TEA

A Minnesota reader suggests that it would be of interest to have suggestions as to plants suited to the Midwest which would serve as substitutes for tea and coffee.

During the Revolutionary War when shortages were even more serious than they are now, several such plants were commonly used. beverage made from them had little resemblance to either tea or coffee but it served the same purpose.

In the American Bee Journal honey plant test garden, are several plants which have been used for such a purpose. Three of them are of possible interest to some who wish to provide a

beverage from their own garden.

New Jersey Tea, (Ceanothus americanus), grows wild from New England to South Carolina and Texas and westward to the plains. It is a hardy shrub which was very common on the prairies. It was widely used during the war for independence to provide the settlers with a substitute for tea and from that received its common name.

(Agastache anethiodora) a Anise-hyssop, fragrant giant hyssop provided the red men with a commonly used drink before the arrival of the white race in the midwest. This is one of the finest honey plants to come to our attention and if the public should become interester in it to an extent to justify its cultivation it would be greatly to the advantage of the beekeeper.

The third plant which we would suggest is Fragrant goldenrod, (Solidago odora). Although there are dozens of goldenrods there is only one species which is fragrant and this one has been much used as a source of tea in the Southeast.

It takes a little experimenting to learn how to

brew a pleasing drink from these native plants but they would seem to be equally as good as those which come from abroad once we learn how to prepare them.

_ v _

LOOKING AHEAD

T is highly important that the beekeeping industry do a good job of creating a demand for honey that will continue after the war is ended and the normal supply of sugar again is available. It must be remembered that a day is not far distant when sugar will be dumped on the market in such quantity as to return to the low prices of the recent depression years. When that times comes the beekeeper will need customers who want honey regardless of the price of its competitors.

Lack of shipping makes it impossible to move goods in normal channels and reserves accumulate at points off the beaten path. Following the first World War a vast accumulation of beeswax came from Africa and other distant points with the result that the price dropped to a low of

twelve cents per pound.

Our readers will remember vividly what happened to the honey market at that time. If we depend upon marketing our product in competition with sugar we must expect prices to drop along with that sweet which is a staple of world wide distribution.

Certainly honey has qualities which are lacking in other sweets and if we do a good job of informing the public we should be able to market our output on its merits even though the price of

sugar be very low.

Now is the time, while demand is heavy and price is satisfactory, to conduct a wide spread educational campaign to insure a permanent interest in honey on the part of the public.

_ v _

HONEY A LUXURY

HONEY, it appears, the world over, has come to be regarded as a luxury. Numerous letters have come to us from foreign countries telling of the high prices for which it sells and in most cases it is reported that there is no rationing of honey.

The highest price we have heard is reported by Walter Graebner who has recently returned from Russia. In a recent issue of Life magazine he tells of finding honey on sale in Moscow at 250 rubles, (\$50.) per pound. This represents the weekly pay of a well paid factory worker. In such

a market honey would be within reach of few people and only those well supplied with funds.

Only in America is honey priced along with staple goods and this is due to the fact that in this country it is produced by factory methods by large outfits which permits low cost.

When the extractor was coming into use one well-known beekeeper predicted that the machine would result in the price of honey falling so low as to ruin the industry. He was right about the lowering of the price but he failed to foresee the change in practice which enables the present day beekeeper to care for so many bees as still to attain a fair degree of prosperity.

The difficulty in this country lies in the fact that so many people still regard honey as a luxury while we are producing far too much to supply a luxury market, and this has resulted in very low prices during recent years. If we are alert we should be able to use the war emergency to create a permanent demand which will consume our output at a profitable price.

SIXTEEN TO ONE

OJR older readers will well remember the spirited campaign on the issue of free and unlimited coinage of silver on a basis of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold. It is doubtful if any of our political campaigns have developed stronger arguments or hotter tempers than this

Sixteen to one was a popular slogan for many years after. Perhaps the beemen might still capitalize this sixteen to one idea by calling attention to the fact that for every dollar gained for the beekeeper in honey stored, his bees increase the profit of the farmers whose fields they visit to the extent of at least sixteen dollars. Every serious student of pollination problems soon becomes convinced that the money received by the beekeeper is but a very small part of the value of the services rendered by the bees. Our field editor estimates that the bees visit two million or more flowers in storing a single pound of honey. It is at once apparent that if even a small portion of these visits result in pollination, the resulting set of seeds of fruits will be enormous.

In these hectic days when all mankind is busy destroying what he has built in centuries past, the beekeeper may well rejoice in that he is one of the few individuals who gives more than he receives. He can only make profits by making more

for his neighbor also.

CONTAINERS

No more 5 and 10 pound pails can be produced for packing honey after present stock is used, according to Conservation Order M-81 issued by the War Production Board. Tin containers will thereafter be made in 5-gallon size only.



This will force honey into glass packages and it is a question if sufficient caps for glass containers may be secured to pack the 1943 crop. Caps are critical material and of those made many will have to go for other foods, too.

While many producers are not now set up to produce section comb honey, it will behoove many to consider this, as sections, while somewhat limited in quantity which may be produced, may be more readily available than glass caps. It may be necessary for many to produce all or some section comb honey or take a chance on securing sufficient glass packages or 5-gallon tin containers to harvest the 1943 crop. Relaxation of this order is unlikely, and unless other containers from other materials become available, packing the 1943 crop will be a real problem.

If you sell your honey locally, by all means consider producing section comb honey for 1943. We urge this whether you buy Lewis sections or not, just as honest advice.

G. B. LEWIS COMPANY: :: Watertown, Wisconsin

BRANCHES: COLONIE & MONTGOMERY STS., ALBANY, N. Y., 1117 JEFFERSON ST., LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA; 118 SO. LIMESTONE ST., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO; 214 PEARL ST., SIOUX CITY, IOWA

SEND YOUR ORDER TO OUR OFFICE NEAREST TO YOU

FEBI

Package Bees

QUEENS

Italian—Caucasian

PRICES

(TO MAY 20TH)

| Lots | of: | : | Queens | 2-Lb. | 3-Lb. | 4-Lb. | 5-Lb. |
|------|-----|-----|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 | to | 24 | \$.90 | \$2.95 | \$3.80 | \$4.60 | \$5.35 |
| 25 | to | 99 | .85 | 2.80 | 3.60 | 4.35 | 5.05 |
| 100 | to | 499 | .80 | 2.65 | 3.40 | 4.10 | 4.75 |

(Queenless Packages-Deduct Price of Queen)

Book your order now. All indications point to a heavy demand for packages and queens the coming season. We are making every effort possible to produce at least as many packages and queens as last season, but please help us as much as possible by placing your order as early as you can. You have the privilege of reducing or cancelling at any time before the bees are shipped.

— ORDERS BOOKED WITHOUT DEPOSIT —

To Our Bee Supply Customers:

We are sorry to announce that due to difficulty in obtaining materials, and our desire to operate our bees to capacity, we are forced to discontinue the manufacture of bee supplies for the present. However, we still have a few supplies and a fair assortment of foundation on hand, at 1942 catalog prices as long as they last.

The STOVER APIARIES

MAYHEW, MISS.



HOW TO APPLY THE PRICE REGULATION ON HONEY

The following letter from L. N. McLean of Richfield Springs, New York, shows the average reaction to the complicated Maximum Price

Regulation 275:

"Your editorial 'Maximum price regulation' appearing on page 6 of the January issue certainly speaks the plain truth and gives a clear picture of the problem confronting the small beekeeper. This regulation, however well intended, is unreasonable and unfair and if enforced can only result in thousands of small operators going out of business for the simple reason that they will be unable to fill out the forms or understand the workings of the order and will be afraid to brave the penaltys of the law to the extent of selling their small crop to their neighbors.

"I operate about 75 colonys and sell the honey crop direct to the consumers. I do not operate a truck, ship by freight or hire labor and am at a loss to understand where the figures are coming from to establish my 'permitted increase' neither can I see how the forms can be filled out when business is done in this way. All the records I have of the 1941 and 1942 crops are the figures written down on the honey house wall at the end of each extracting period which tell the amount of the honey exextracted each day and the total honey crop for each year.

"After studying the forms and MPR 275 for about two weeks, I have been compelled to admit that I am unable to fill out these blanks and if this is necessary in order to continue in business I can see but one thing to do, quit for the duration and I am sure there are many, many more in the same boat with me."

It seems that way to us too.

Relief from this seemingly unwise complication however, is to be given according to W. J. Dedicott, Head of the Sugar Section of the Food Price Division of the Office of Price Administration who writes "The Office



of Price Administration will soon replace Maximum Price Regulation 275 with a fixed dollars-and-cents Regulation which will be simpler and more effective. Until this new regulation is issued, however, prices for honey must be determined in accordance with the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation 275."

To make it easier for beekeepers to understand the application of this regulation Mr. Dedicott gives the simple example on these pages. In addition our staff has composed an application formula which may help.

_ V _

RAILWAY EXPRESS SERVICE ON PACKAGE BEES

While we have before published in these pages assurances from the Railway Express Company that they do not anticipate any shortage in facilities or equipment for transporting package tees for 1943, we add to the assurance from a letter from John W. Barriger, III, Associate Director, Division of Railway Transport, Office of Defense Transportation, which says: "We do not anticipate any di culty in the handling of perishable traffic including honeybees. No rationing of service or equipment is under consideration and if restrictions are necessary, traffic of this character would be fully pro-

MAXIMUM PRICE **REGULATION NO. 275** AS IT APPLIES TO CERTAIN SMALL **DEALERS**

By W. J. Dedicott

The following material illustrates the calculations that should be made by small beekeepers who pack their own extracted honey and who do not purchase honey from other beekeepers. This category covers the two types of beekeepers described in your letter, both of whom are producer-packers who sell either direct to consumer or to retail stores and the like.

The beekeeper first separates his sales made during the base period (September, October, November 1941) according to the classes of purchasers who received distinct set of prices; namely, retailers, consumers, hospitals, bakeries, or any other such classifications. Each of these classes are then divided according to sales of different sizes and kinds of containers and of different types of honey. For example, Beekeeper Jones might have made the following sales during the base period:

To Consumers

1 lb. Grade X. Glass 1 lb. Grade Y, Glass 15/16 lb. Grade X, Glass 15/16 lb. Grade Y, Glass 5/16 lb. Grade X, Tin

To Retail Stores 1 lb. Grade X, Tin 1/2 lb. Grade Y, Glass To Bakeries

10 lb. Grade Z, Tin

Having broken down his sales as indicated, the beekeeper then calculates the weighted average selling price of each of the above on sales made during the base period. example: Beekeeper Jones sold to consumers a total of one thousand 15/16 pound containers of Grade X in glass. Two hundred of these containers were sold at 20 cents and eight hundred at 22 cents. The

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weighted av. is computed as follows: 200 units at 20 cents, totals \$ 40.00 800 units at 22 cents, totals \$176.00

1000 units \$216.00

\$216.00 divided by 1000 units equals 21.6 cents which was Farmer Jones' weighted average selling price for one 15/16 pound container of Grade X in glass, on sales to consumers. This 21.6 cents figure is the "base period price." If beekeeper Jones also sold five hundred similar units to retail stores, he would make similar calculations on the basis of his prices to retail stores.

Meanwhile, the price of honey at the farmer level has been calculated to have gone up 6.2 cents a pound, on the average. Therefore, Beekeeper Jones increases the base period price of each size, kind and type of honey at the rate of 6.2 cents a pound.

Since the package used in the illustration contains 15/16 of a pound of honey, the increased cost of honey per container amounts to 15/16 of 6.2 cents or 5,875 cents (calculations are carried out to the third decimal place), 5.875 cents is the "permitted increase" for one 15/16 pound container of Grade X in glass.

The new ceiling price for the above container is calculated as follows:

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Base period price 21.6 cents Multiplied by 102% - 22.032 5.875 Plus permitted increase

Total 27.907

This total is rounded off to the nearest 1/4 cents. This results in a final new ceiling price of

28 Cents

Farmer Jones cannot sell a 15/16 pound container of Grade X honey in glass for more than 28 cents on sales to consumers; but he can sell for less.

If a sale is to be made that has no counterpart during the base period, a new ceiling price shall be obtained by writing to the Sugar Section of the Office of Price Administration in Washington. Cost figures and other data described in the last section of the Maximum Price Regulation 275 must be submitted for such items.

TIN FOR 1943

Under the present Tin Conservation Order, there will be no new manufacture of 10 pound, 5 pound or 21/2 pound containers or other sizes less than the 60 pound can during the season of 1943. Stocks on hand may be used.

For the 60 pound or bulk honey packages at present only as many containers may be used by the individual as he used for packing honey in 1942. Since the short crop over most of the country makes this a serious restriction, the War Production Board has been requested to amend this from a poundage to a percentage basis and we hope this will be done. Otherwise there will

be a serious hardship on the industry. Second hand tin containers and supplies already on hand are available.

_ v _

MELTING UP OLD COMBS

In order to do a good job of getting all of the wax from the frames and saving most of the wire, place the combs in a tight chamber with the frames on end so the combs will slide on the wire while melting. Use steam. Have an opening at the bottom of the melter box for the melted wax, condensed or live steam to escape. A well fitted door with muslin gaskets, and you have an excellent comb melter, particularly with a steam boiler to provide the steam.

> A. G. Pastian. South Dakota.

_ v _

CLOVER

Green clover plowed under only gives a flash return in soil improvement and is bad in a drought period. Clover brush, however, plowed under gives considerably more improvement and holds soil moisture much more efficiently.

Ed. Brown.

EXTRACTED HONEY CEILING ORDER, MPR 275, AS AMENDED

BEEKEEPER'S MAXIMUM PRICE for sixty pound cans 12 cents per pound f.o.b. his shipping point for grade U. S. No. 1 or better, 11 \(\frac{1}{2} \) PACKER'S NEW MAXIMUM PRICE = \(\frac{102}{7} \) x Base Price for + Permitted Increase per Package, for "packaged honey", in 10 lb.

for "packaged honey", in 10 lb. containers or smaller, to each class of buyer, e.g., wholesaler, retailer, or ultimate consumer. "Packer" in or ultimate consumer. "Packer" in-

| that particular package. | Net weight of the package | Cost increase per pound of honey | Cost increase of } |
|--|--|--|--|
| Average price obtained during September, October and November, 1941 for this package to this class of buyer. | Net weight in pounds, e.g. ¹ 4, ¹ 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 5, 10. | Average price paid for honey pur- chased during September, October and November 1941 deducted from 11.8 cents per pound. If beekeeper packs a pair or all of his own honey, he is to figure it at 5.6 cents per pound, Persons who made to purchase during above period or did not purchase directly from the producer shall use 5.6 cents. | Difference, if any, between the total freight dollars paid for honey purchased divided by the total pounds of honey produced and purchased during September, October and November 1941 and during June, July and August, 1942. |

SELLER'S NEW MAXIMUM PRICE - Base price for + permitted increase per package figured same as above, for resale of "bulk honey" sixty pound cans, to each class of buyer, e.g., wholesaler, retailer or con-

CANADIAN REGULATIONS

Directive No. 19 to Can Manufacturers and Honey Packers.

Re: Honey Pails.

1. Notwithstanding sections 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8 of Order A-425, Can Manufacturers are authorized without special permit to sell and deliver to Honey Packers, consistent with the manner in which they are lithographed, honey pails of 4-lb. and 8 lb. size now in their possession.

2. Honey Packers are authorized to accept and use as required any honey pails which may be received by them from Can Manufacturers under the provision of paragraph one

above.

3. Honey Packers are authorized to use, as required, for the packing of honey, any tinplate containers which they have on hand unused

December 31, 1942.

4. For the information of Can Manufacturers and Honey Packers, this Administration is considering the provision of a reasonable number of 70 lb. tinplate containers for the bulk handling of honey of the 1943 crop and the use of 2 lb. and 4 lb. all fibre or composite cans. A definite decision will be announced well ahead of the honey packing season.

Order A-428-Beeswax

Except with the permission in writing of the Administrator no person shall use any beeswax propagated in Canada for any purpose other than in the manufacture of comb foundation provided; however, that stocks of material, goods, wares or merchandise containing beeswax propagated in Canada and on hand as of September 30, 1942, may be sold until exhausted.

On and after the first day of October, 1942, every manufacturer, dealer or other person who buys, sells or otherwise deals in beeswax which has been or may hereafter be propagated in Canada, shall not later than the 10th day of each month, forward to the Administrator a statement, in the form approved by such Administrator, showing his receipts, stocks and all his transactions in such beeswax during the preceding month.

Administator's Order No. A-395 Respecting Farm Machinery and Equipment

Part II Group XIII Miscellaneous Equipment. Beekeepers' Supplies.

Quota per cent—25 applying only to metal equipment. The order with respect to wooden equipment has not as yet been actually framed but 100 per cent of the 1941 supplies has been mentioned as the probable figure that will be made effective.

BEEKEEPING EQUIPMENT NEEDED

In general with other farm equipment it has been found necessary to place certain limitations on the manufacture of bee supplies. These limitations, however, cannot be termel severe, nor should they have any serious effect on the production of the apiary.

The original Order No. A. 395 limiting bee supplies to 25 per cent of that manufactured in 1940 has been modified so that goods made of wood and "in which no metal is used other than nails for assembling or small reinforcement parts" may now be made up to 150 per cent of 1940, this includes hives, supers, and frames, also wire queen excluders, escape boards and bee escapes.

Uncapping knives, steam generators and smokers are included in Group 2, and may be made up to 40 per cent of the weight of material used for similar goods in 1940.

Honey extractors, storage tanks, uncapping tanks or melters or any other equipment made largely or wholly of metal remain at the original 25 per cent.

As the order now stands it would appear that little or no difficulty should be experienced in securing the necessary equipment for actual production, but some may arise over that required to handle the crop after it is harvested. Once the bees harvest the crop, however, the ingenious beekeeper may be relied upon to find some means of taing care of it.

The restrictions are not made to embarrass the beekeeper, but are necessary for the purpose of winning the war, an effort requiring the cooperation of every producer.

In the past, apiary equipment has been easy to get at reasonable prices, beekeepers have come and gone and there is no doubt that large quantities of supplies are now being held by beekeepers who for one reason or another have curtailed their activities or by those who have ceased to operate. If idle equipment is being held anywhere it is the duty of every person to see that it is released. Advertising in the various bee journals should quickly produce a purchaser. It is true that in peace time when new supplies were plentiful it was inadvisable to purchase second hand equipment for fear of spreading disease, but under present conditions it may be easier and cheaper to purchase such equipment and to disinfect it than to buy new supplies. This does not apply to second hand drawn combs, because they cannot be made safe for reuse. Such combs. however, should be melted down for the wax they contain, the latter is now a valuable commodity.

Those who are now keeping bees and require extra equipment should first of all check over that already in stock. A little repair work may put back into production, for the duration, many an article discarded long ago and thus relieve the pressure on new material. It will be easier and cheaper to repair many articles than it will be to secure new ones.

In so far as the metal equipment is concerned, would it not be possible to co-operate with others, especially in the use of extractors, uncapping knives and capping melters? While storage tanks are important, no beekeeper will let his crop go to waste for want of them, but will use whatever is available.

Beekeepers, wherever you are, if you know of equipment lying idle, do your best to see that it gets into the hands of someone who may need it. Co-operation is needed to conserve raw material, will you assist?

C. B. Gooderham, Dominion Apiarist.

GASOLINE

This letter from John L. Rogers, Director, Division of Motor Transport, of the Office of Defense Transportation, should give beekeepers assurance about gasoline for the operation of their trucks in beeswax and honey production:

"Certificates of War Necessity are not being issued for the purpose of hampering or eliminating the efficient operation of any truck of any kind at this time.

In other words, we are not attempting through these certificates to limit commercial motor vehicle operations to transportation directly connected with the war program as such. No distinction is being made at this time between operations of a local delivery truck for example and a truck handling war materials.

What we are attempting to do, and what must be accomplished, is to eliminate all waste from every form of rubber-borne commercial transportation regardless of the type of traffic handled.

It should be emphasized, that the truck transportation situation is serious and its solution will require unstinting cooperation on the part of everyone concerned with the operation or use of a truck.

The cooperation of the industry that you serve in the conservation program will be greatly appreciated."

John L. Rogers.

FEATURES



A winter pictorial from Edgar Abernethy, of Stanley, North Carolina. Maybe not much about bees but quite like the approach to our yards may look right now.

FEBRUARY, 1943

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EQUIPMENT FOR THE SMALL BOTTLER

By CLAUDE MOHRMAN

FEELING there was a need for a more up-to-date method of packing extracted honey for the small bottler, I made an inexpensive vacuum packing outfit for my own use that answers the purpose so nicely I wish to pass it along to others.

Many beekeepers think the only way they can bottle honey is to pour it into the jars or put it into a tank and bottle it from there either hot or cold. They think that to do otherwise requires the expenditure of several hundred dollars for fancy equipment. This is not true. My entire outfit cost less than twenty-five dollars for the material although I was able to do the work on it myself. It is the same general method used by the large packers on a smaller scale.

The vacuum cylinder is made of glass from an old style gasoline pump. It is about 10 inches in diameter and 37 inches high. The top is a plate of steel 3-16 inches thick and 12 inches in diameter, with a sheet of 16 ounce

The two pictures of this small bottling plant are fully described in the article.

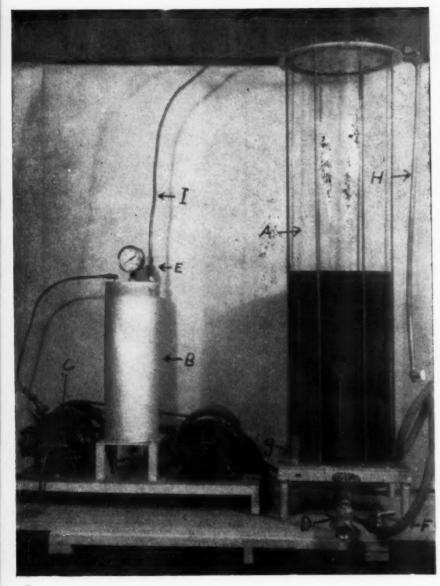
copper of the same diameter riveted to it to the underside of the steel plate with at least a dozen rivets inside the cylinder. It is not necessary to rivet the outside edge. The underside of the copper should be tinned and the rivet heads must be soldered to the copper and completely covered with solder.

There are two holes drilled through the top, one for the ¼ inch copper vacuum line and the other for a line to release the vacuum. However, the vacuum release pipe can be removed entirely by putting a T in the vacuum line, with a petcock in the side of the T to serve for the release. There are also eight holes around the edge for the 5/16 inch rods to hold the top and bottom when securely clamped to the glass cylinder.

The bottom is made of a 3/16 inch steel plate 12 inches square with an 8 inch round hole in the center. A base is made of one inch angle iron and 1/2 inch gas pipe legs welded together at the corners. This base is bolted to the square plate. A round piece of 16 ounce sheet copper 12 inches in diameter is placed on the top of the steel plate tinned side up. Before this copper plate is fastened to the steel, the center of the copper is hammered until it is about % or 1 inch lower than the edge. The metal is stretched over the entire 8 inch central area of the sheet until it fits in the 8 inch hole in the steel plate. A hole is cut in the center for the honey outlet. I used an inch copper pipe for the outlet. The hammering of this copper plate is rather difficult and unless one is familiar in sheet metal work, it should be done by a good tinner.

The copper is now put in place and a row of 3/16 inch holes 2 inches apart are drilled through the steel plate ¼ inch from the inside edge. The copper is then riveted to the steel using solid copper rivets. Cover the heads with solder the same as was done on the top, making a smooth job so it may be easily washed.

The 8 inch center area of the copper that extends below the steel plate must be well reinforced to stand the tremendous vacuum which is built up inside the cylinder. This is done by taking twelve pieces of 3/16 inch bronze welding rod 3½ inches long to reach from the center outlet pipe



to within 1/2 inch of the steel plate. These bronze rods are placed on the bottom side of the copper in the shape of a star with one end by the center outlet pipe and the other end pointing outward to within 1/8 inch of the steel. These bronze rods must be soldered securely to the copper the entire

length.

The next step is to build a water reservoir under the 8 inch copper central portion of the bottom, also made of copper. This reservoir serves as a double boiler. I use heat underneath, as I will explain later. This is not necessary, but it enables one to keep the honey hot in case of any delay in bottling.

A piece of sheet copper 3 inches wide or more is cut long enough to bend around in a circle and placed inside the 8 inch opening cut in the steel bottom plate which forms the

sides of the reservoir.

The reason for leaving the bronze rods 1/8 inch away from the steel is to allow the sides of the boiler to slip past them up against the copper bottom where it is soldered all the way around to make it waterproof. However, a hole large enough for a % inch copper pipe must be cut in the side as close as possible to the top of the reservoir to allow for filling with water.

A short nipple is put in this hole and an elbow is soldered on it and another piece of pipe 6 inches long is brought up through a hole cut in the steel plate on the corner outside the glass, as shown in the picture.

A round piece of sheet copper 8 1/2 inches in diameter is cut to form a bottom, and a hole is made in the center to allow the honey outlet pipe to pass through. A ¼ inch edge is rolled up on the bottom, so it will go on like the cover of a tin can. Solder it water tight around the honey outlet pipe and all the way around outside the bottom.

The 5/16 inch holes must be drilled through the bottom plate for the eight rods to hold top and bottom together. A bracket is soldered on the bottom, so it will just come inside the glass and a candy thermometer is mounted there inside to keep a check on the temperature of the honey.

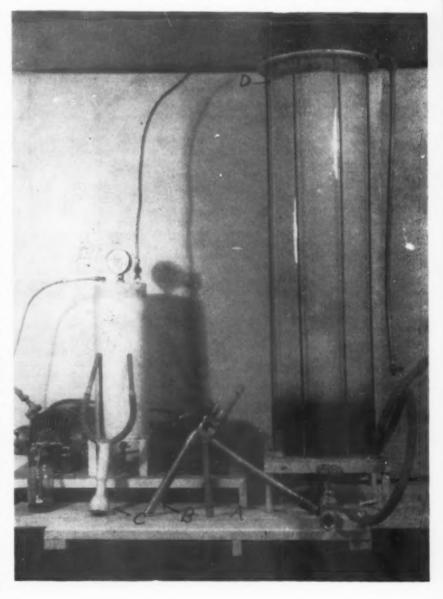
Two large gaskets are now made from 3/16 inch red rubber material wide enough so they will extend about 3/16 inches beyond the glass both inside and outside. The honey outlet pipe is carried 2 inches or more below the water reservoir. A copper elbow is soldered on to this pipe and another pipe is extended out the side to the bottle filler. A full flow gate valve is put on this pipe and is also placed in this pipe back of the gate valve. A % inch pipe is brought out on the side of this with a swing valve on the end for attaching a hose. This valve is the same as those used on milking machines, and the hose is also a special hose for milking machine equipment, and may be bought from mail order houses.

This serves as the inlet for honey, as it is drawn into the cylinder by vacuum, thus eliminating the expense of a honey pump and motor. For more rapid filling, this hose and valve could be enlarged, but it isn't necessary. The complete cylinder is now ready to assemble. Wing nuts are used on the top end of the rods to make them easily removed for cleaning. A gasket is necessary at both top and bottom of the glass. Honey must be strained clean before putting it in this cylinder as it takes extra time to take the apparatus apart for cleaning. It may be flushed with hot water if necessary. By using clean honey, many tons may be run through it without cleaning.

With the vacuum cylinder made,

the rest is simple. In the picture, B is an auxiliary vacuum cylinder that holds about two gallon of water. It is filled two-thirds full, and all air that passes from the vacuum cylinder is carried through the ¼ inch copper pipe (I). This inlet pipe extends down inside the cylinder to within 1 inch of the bottom, thus making all air pass through a water bath which removes any sugar in it before it passes to the vacuum pump (C). The outlet pipe is taken off above the water. This is necessary for there is enough sugar in the air to stick the pistons in the pump if it were not used.

The water cylinder is made of a piece of 5 inch gas pipe 15 inches long, with a flat piece of 3/16 inch steel plate welded on the top and bottom. One hole is drilled in the bottom and a petcock put in it for a drain and three holes are drilled in the top, one for inlet, and another



for the outlet. The center hole is for a vacuum gauge clearly shown in the picture. The vacuum pump (C) is a compressor from an electric refrigerator run with a ¼ H. P. electric motor. The pulley on the motor is 2 inches in diameter and the compressor pulley is 6 inches in diameter, using a flat belt. An excellent vacuum pump may be obtained from a milking machine dealer, but it would be rather expensive and is of larger capacity than necessary.

A long tapered strainer is shown (A), made of 60 mesh copper screen. The strainer is 7 inches long, ½ inch in diameter at the outer end, and large enough at the back end to fit snugly inside the pipe that leads to the honey gate (B).

The strainer slips into the threaded end of the pipe which screws into the gate valve (D). The strainer is easily removed for cleaning by unscrewing the pipe (B) from the valve (D) slipping the strainer out of the pipe to wash it. This strainer is very necessary to catch any particles of dirt that might get into the honey.

C shows a horseshoe shaped gas burner mounted under the double boiler of the vacuum cylinder to furnish heat to keep the honey hot if necessary. The honey gate is my own design with a valve in the bottom end of the long pipe which extends to the bottom of the jars to be filled, eliminating foam on the top of the jars.

The operation of this equipment is quite simple. My thirteen year old son can run it just as satisfactorily as an adult. The honey is entirely liquefied and heated to a temperature of 160 to 165 degrees, by placing the cans in water. Fill the water reservoir under the vacuum cylinder and light a small fire under it to maintain the temperature of the honey to be vacuumed.

Then close the gate valve (D) and also the valve leading to the suction hose (F). The vacuum release valve on the end of the pipe (H) is also closed and a valve in the vacuum line (E) is opened. The vacuum pump is now started and in about two minutes when the vacuum gauge reads 8 or 10 points, the hose (F) is placed in the can of honey and the valve opened that leads to the vacuum cylinder.

The honey is drawn in through this hose until the can is empty which requires about five minutes. By that time the vacuum will have reached about 20 points. When the can is once empty, the valve must be closed immediately.

Five gallons of honey is the maxi-

mum amount to process at one time because of the action that takes place during the operation. When the vacuum has reached 20 or 22 points, the entire mass of honey will become very creamy and foaming will start.

The higher the vacuum runs, the more it will foam, until it fills the cylinder nearly to the top, as seen in the picture. By close observation, you may see the line at the top of the foam about three inches down from the top of the glass. The reason for using this tall glass cylinder is to take care of the foam which rises during the processing.

At this point the vacuum will have reached about 26 points and the honey will start to clear up in the bottom of the cylinder. The honey will start boiling violently and the foam will slowly disappear until there is none. Now the operation is complete and the vacuum gauge reads about 29 points, and the temperature on the thermometer inside the glass cylinder is from 155 to 160 degrees, and the honey is boiling smoothly on top.

The motor that runs the vacuum pump is now turned off and the valve in the suction line (E) is closed. The strainer is placed in the outlet pipe which is screwed into the valve (D), and made ready for bottling. vacuum is now released by opening the petcock on the end of the pipe (H), and after all vacuum is released the large gate valve (D) is opened and the honey is ready to bottle. With most honey, the time required in filling the vacuum cylinder and completing the process is about twentyfive minutes. However, there is a difference in the amount of time required to vacuum different kinds of honey. For instance, basswood honey requires about ten minutes longer than clover.

The result of the equipment is amazing, as it produces a package that will compare with any packed by expensive bottling equipment. The honey will appear absolutely clear after the vacuum is released, as shown in the picture. There is no foam on top of the jars and most samples have stayed liquid for a year or more under adverse conditions. Before I started using this method, it was necessary to exchange jars often due to granulation. All of that trouble is eliminated. The equipment will handle from twelve to fifteen hundred pounds of honey per day and the capacity could be more than doubled by adding another vacuum cylinder so that one could be vacuumed while the other is being bottled.

Ohio.

FOOD FOR FREEDOM

The Food-for-Freedom goals for 1943 call for the highest production in the history of American agriculture according to our new food director and Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard. This program calls for an increase in the honey crop and the beeswax tonnage also. An increase of 25 to 50 per cent is asked for.

The food program also calls for all the milk we can produce; more meat, more eggs, more feed grains for livestock; for dry beans, pears; more poultry, more vegetables, more oil crops; more long staple cotton.

Farmers must meet war production goals next year or suffer penalties in deductions from Federal crop subsidies because the schedule for the 1943 AAA payments will be contingent on the farmer meeting his production particularly in corn, rice, wheat, cotton and tobacco. If a farmer fails to plant at least 90 per cent of his allotment, the result in payment deductions will be at a rate five times the rate of payment. This means the farmer's crop subsidy would be wiped out if he drops below 70 per cent.

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As far as beekeepers are concerned, bee supplies may be short. There will be restrictions. Labor is, no doubt, one of the serious problems. It will mean longer hours, better planning, concentration, but we believe the majority of beekeepers will be equal to any emergency situation placed upon them.

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SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

In 1935 the School Lunch program was launched. It has grown steadily. Last year lunches were served to five million white and a million colored youngsters. But the idea is not new. Mrs. Dora Johnson, a negro teacher in a Jefferson County, Georgia school began serving school lunches seventeen years ago. Then there were no surplus commodities, so Mrs. Johnson planted a school garden which supplied all the vegetables for the meals she served to more than 100 undernourished children. Going about the program scientifically, Mrs. Johnson has kept accurate weight charts showing the children's development and records of daily menus throughout the seventeen years.

There is hope that honey will be included in the school lunch program or at least suggested to teachers who have charge of the local arrangements for this important work.

(Office of Information, U. S. D. A.)



CARL E. KILLION

We are engaged in the greatest conflict in history and the past year has been one of the most trying in the life of our nation. Events have occurred so rapidly that it has been hard to grasp their importance. Happenings in far places have had full effect on us where we live. Midway, Bizerte, Rostov, Kiska and such places, were once only names in classrooms, but today they are as familiar to us as the stores around the town square. Values have changed over night. Things once considered common place are now priceless.

A new United States is being born. This new United States should be much finer. We should never be satisfied with things as they have been. We must make our community, our state and our nation a better place to live.

Changes come so sudden, we are stunned and bewildered; changes which are the most dangerous in history, which will influence our future, mentally, physically and spiritually, and as these changes engulf us and we emerge, are we to be a finer people, or shall we be engrossed in our bewilderment and sorrow that we settle into disintegration? Under such conditions the fall of empires has started.

As individuals, as groups, and as a nation, we have been too carefree, too extravagant, and too concerned over non-essentials. Too many have been following the make believe side of life. We have covered up the essence. We have been too vain, trying to put on a front. We must start a reconstruction of ourselves now. Tomorrow may be too late.

It is during these hours that new leaders arise. These are the hours in which our destiny will be challenged. We have reached a turning point.

We have been a foolish people. Our great natural resources have been

AS I SEE 1943

wasted and ruined and we must stop while we have a share left. With our system of education, communication, and transportation, we must not let the sands of opportunity trickle through our clenched fingers and be lost forever.

Human lives are being sacrificed on the altar of greed and lust. We have coveted what our neighbor has and that which has been inside of us has been the greatest and most priceless possession. What we have within, no man without can take from us.

Let us make 1943 a year of creation. It can be the greatest year of all time if each of us give our best to it. If your work seems small, remember it has its place in the scheme of life. It must go on.

When I am upset, confused, not knowing which way to turn, it is then I realize what a joy it is to be a beekeeper. I can go into the pure sweet atmosphere of the apiary where life can turn the calendar back a thousand years and I may go on in perfect harmony and with unified purpose. A few moments like this and one can temporarily forget what goes on in the world outside. We are in a world apart. With sweet moments of communion with Nature's most interesting and man's most useful insect; moments of mental, spiritual and physical enjoyment, we leave rested and with renewed energy to face the world and carry on our task whereever it may be.

We have seen with our own eyes the lesson the bee has followed through ages to give their best under all conditions at all times, and we can do it ourselves in 1943. And if we do, we are helping to build a new United States. Henry Thoreau once said, "To be awake is to be alive."



ROBERT E. FOSTER Florida

Conditions as we find them in the first days of 1943 leave no doubt that every beekeeper feels the urge to ex-

pand his business and produce every possible pound of honey and wax. The O. P. A. by fixing the price of honey and of wax has made it possible for the beekeeper to plan his operations and to know exactly what he will receive for his crop. For many years he has been working with the hope that he would be able to secure a profit. In many instances, this hope did not materialize.

With the demand on our man power by the armed forces and by war production plants increasing every day, it becomes more and more apparent that the production of enough food is one of the big problems facing this nation, as well as all nations in war.

The beekeeper is making a worth while contribution to winning the war if he keeps more bees and produces more wax. He is not only helping to produce one of the best of foods, honey, but his bees are helping to produce other essential foods through their agency in pollination.

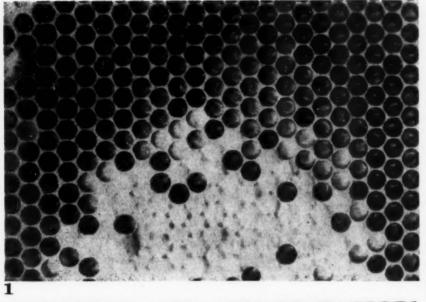
Also it has been said that the army and navy have three hundred fifty different uses for beeswax, and wax is beyond doubt an essential product.

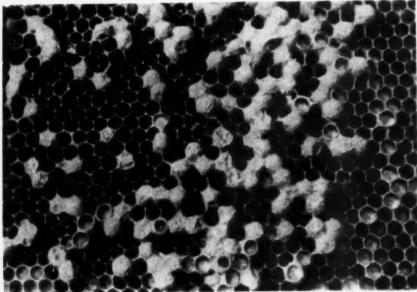
There are obstacles in the way of expansion—rubber shortage, gasoline rationing, shortage of materials and labor. The tire and gasoline situation will make it necessary to keep operations as compact as possible. Colonies should not be scattered in small yards over a large territory, an unsportsman-like practice indulged in by a few beekeepers, with the idea of holding a territory and keeping others out, but the cost of travel and the difficulty of replacing precious tires will probably control this situation.

The first thing to do if a beekeeper has many outyards is to select a few of the best locations, and put as many bees as possible in each one, so situated that as large a percentage of them can be visited as possible on one trip. I know beekeepers who could save 75% of their travel expenses, not to mention securing an increase in honey, should they arrange their apiaries in this way. All work should be planned so as few trips as possible are necessary.

As 1943 goes along, the shortage of material and equipment will, no doubt, become more acute. As most beekeepers have unused equipment, such as supers, hive bodies, tops, bottoms and frames, set aside from time to time, they should clean it up, make repairs and put it to use. All extracting machinery should be overhauled, repaired and put in good working order. It pays to take care of the equipment because it is hard, if not impossible, to replace.

(Please turn to page 71)









OUR NEW MARKET REPORTER

Get acquainted with C. D. Schooleraft who takes Harold Clay's place in the Fruit and Vegetable Branch of the Market News Division. Mr. Schoolcraft was born in the fruit section of the Willamette Valley in Oregon and grew up in the fruit producing districts of the Northwest and California. Shortly after graduating in horticulture at the Oregon State College, he entered the Fruit and Vegetable Market News Service of the Department of Agriculture and he has spent the last fourteen years in this work in the operation of temporary market news field stations in various fruit and vegetable sections of Texas, North Carolina, and Wisconsin

This was followed by a period of eight years in charge of the Detroit Market News office, four years in the New York Office, and now in the Washington office. In all these assignments he did some work in the honey market news field and he should be able to carry on our highly important Semi-Monthly Honey Report on which we depend for detailed information about production, crop conditions, prices, markets and sales of honey and wax.

I-2-BROOD

Good worker brood and brood from a drone layer. When you see scattered drone in worker cells, replace the queen at once.

3—WINTER COLONY

New style, lots of bees, honey and pollen. Picture from Edwin Goff, Blissfield, Michigan.

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

SWEET CLOVER AND SWEET CLOVER WEEVIL FOR 1943

By M. D. FARRAR and J. C. HACKLEMAN (1)

THE appearance of the sweet clover weevil, an insect attacking sweet clover has not reduced the importance of this crop in Illinois. The annual planting of over 11/4 million acres to sweet clover is an indication of the importance of the crop as a soil building and pasture legume. The fact that the Lend-Lease Program has caused an increased demand for the seeds of other legumes, makes sweet clover seed the most abundant and the least expensive biennial legume seed on the market for 1943 seedings. This factor should encourage the use of sweet clover as a soil building and pasture crop in 1943.

In the early spring of 1942 the weevil damaged second year stands of sweet clover in several rather localized areas of the state. A survey of the injury at the time when the weevils were feeding heavily indicated good growths of sweet clover in all sections. The weevil was doing greatest damage to very thin stands; heavy stands in the same localities were growing about normally in spite of the feeding by the weevil. In some cases, severe damage was plainly evident by the first of May, which permitted the planting of these fields into corn, soybeans, or emergency pasture.

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Due to a very favorable growing season, seeding in 1942 produced very good stands. Some reduction in stand occurred along the edges of fields where the new seedings adjoined old sweet clover fields. At some distance from old fields no serious reduction in stand occurred. Observations on the abundance of weevil adults that will overwinter and attack the 1943 seedings indicate a much lower population of weevil than a year ago. In some sections where severe damage occurred in 1942, adults are hard to find. The abundant moisture through late summer and fall apparently contributed to destruction of large numbers of adult weevils.

The damage first noticed in the spring is the result of the feeding of adult weevils on the leaves of second-year sweet clover plants. The edges of the leaves show semi-circular feeding areas around the margins. Heavy feeding may almost entirely consume the new

leaves as they develop. An examination of soil surface near the base of the plants may show the adult weevils, which are small snout beetles about 3/16 to 1/4 inch long, hiding under ground debris. When disturbed the adults appear lifeless, but soon become alert and run rapidly for cover. Altho weevils feed extensively on second-year clover during the early spring, the rapid growth of the plants may overcome the damage. Fields of newly seeded sweet clover near infested fields have in many cases been completely destroyed by the feeding of the adult weevils on the tiny plants.

Sweet clover is the preferred food plant of this insect. It also feeds on, but does not cause severe damage to alsike clover and alfalfa. Red clover and lespedeza are relatively free from attack.

The sweet clover weevil was first found in North America at Middle-bury, Vermont, in 1932. It was found in Ontario, Canada in 1935, Manitoba, Canada in 1939, and in Illinois in 1940. It now appears to be a serious pest of sweet clover throughout the northern two-thirds of Illinois.

The adult beetle hibernates over winter in ground debris in and around sweet clover fields. Feeding starts as soon as the first leaves appear on the clover plants. Eggs are deposited as early as April 15 in Illinois. The deposition of eggs probably continues over a period of weeks, as the hibernating adults have been observed actively feeding late in July. The tiny yellowish eggs blacken within 24 hours. The young larvae feed on the clover roots and mature in June and July to adults that hibernate over winter. There is apparently only one brood each year in northern and central Illinois.

Control

No practical control measures are known. Good farming with careful planning will probably permit farmers to continue to grow sweet clover in Illinois for a long time in spite of this pest. The adult weevils hibernate in both new and old stands of sweet clover. If undisturbed they prefer to spend the winter in the trash at the base of the dead second year plants. Fall plowing may thus aid in reducing the number of hibernating adults by preventing them from reaching safe winter quarters.

The 1943 spring seedings should not adjoin fields seeded in 1942.

Where this is necessary, a mixture containing 6 pounds of sweet clover, 11/2 pounds of alsike, 3 pounds of red clover, and 3 pounds of timothy should be sown, or timothy may be omitted from the mixture in areas where the use of timothy might cause white grub or other insect problems. In the central and southern portions of the infested area, five pounds of lespedeza may be substituted for the timothy. This will insure a legume in rotation, should the weevil destroy the sweet clover. Plantings of sweet clover (not in mixture) should be seeded at a heavier than normal seeding rate in areas where the weevil may injure new seedings. From 10 to 15 pounds of seed per acre on a well-prepared seedbed should give a good stand of sweet clover, even with some damage to the young plants. In seasons when rainfall will permit seeding during the first half of July, good stands of sweet clover may be obtained that are not damaged by the weevil.

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COTTON POISONING

Reports from all cotton growing areas show that more bees are being poisoned than ever and from samples of pollen analyzed by several, it would seem that most of the poisoning is caused from the dust in the pollen itself. Sometimes bees die late in spring. When the bees get the poisoned nectar from the nectar glands of the cotton, they die at once but the poisoned pollen can be stored in the hive and kill the bees as they eat it.

As the cotton bloom is not open at night, I believe all beekeepers in cotton growing districts should make an effort to compel cotton growers to do their poisoning at night, since this would save many bees and it would be better for the farmer as the dust sticks to the leaves of the cotton better at this time because the leaves are wet with dew and hold the dust better.

The newspapers have made such a fuss over poison being found in the pollen that there are many people who will not buy cotton honey, although the chemists say that there is not enough to be obtained in that way to hurt anyone. I do not know the weight of dust used for poisoning compared to honey and yet it is my opinion that this dust would rise to the top of honey and be skimmed off, even if there were enough to cause trouble. However, we know we are losing bees from this cause and I think it is the duty of beekeepers to get assistance in this problem.

J. W. Powell, New Mexico.

⁽¹⁾ M. D. Farrar, Research Entomologist, Illinois National History Survey; J. C. Hackleman, Professor of Crops Extension, University of Illinois, College of Agriculture.

LESPEDEZAS IN THE TEST GARDEN

By FRANK C. PELLETT

THE lespedezas are relatively new in American agriculture and much remains to be learned concerning their behavior under different environmental conditions. Indications are that the species already cultivated offer little promise of becoming of major importance as the source of surplus honey. There are many other species, however, which have not yet come into cultivation that are under investigation in various localities and one may yet be found which is an important bee plant.

So far, twenty species have been planted in the American Bee Journal honey plant test garden at Atlantic, Iowa. Of these some have failed entirely and others have not been under observation long enough to enable us to judge their value. Of those observed only three appear to offer much attraction to the bees under our conditions and all three of these are very woody in their habit of growth.

Only a few reports of others who have observed the lespedezas in relation to the bees have so far appeared, so any report must be regarded as preliminary and by no means exclusive. Many plants which are decidedly disappointing on some soils are extremely valuable under

other conditions. Until we have reports from many localities which represent various conditions of both soil and climate, we must reserve final judgment concerning these plants.

An annual lespedeza commonly called Japan Clover, (Lespedeza striata), was brought to this country many years ago and has become widely naturalized throughout the southern states. This species was common prior to the war between the states and was probably scattered in many new localities by the movement of the armies. This is a warm climate species which will not stand frost and its range is limited to areas with a season long enough to permit it to mature seed.

Another annual form of much later introduction is the Korean lespedeza, (Lespedeza stipulacea.) It came from Korea in 1919 and was introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture. It blooms earlier and matures seed nearly a month before the Japan clover so will thrive much farther north. Kobe, Harbin and Tennessee are special strains of these two annual forms.

Reports of bees working on any of these annual forms are very rare. If they could be regarded as important honey plants, certainly more reports would be available. When such reports are few in number, it gives rise to the suspicion that the observer is mistaken in the source of the activity of the bees, or that he overestimates the value of the plant they are visiting. However, we must not forget that unusual yields do come from almost any source when conditions reach the ideal.

In American Bee Journal for July, 1937, Edgar Abernethy reported that the bees work Korean lespedeza vigorously in North Carolina, but do not visit the Kobe. He reports that in three years of observation the bees gathered no honey from lespedeza in one, but that in each of the other two seasons, his best colonies stored about twenty pounds of surplus from this source. The honeyflow lasted about two weeks in late August and early September. The bees worked the flowers freely in the forenoons and on damp days to some extent in the afternoon before the flowers withered. He described the honey as bright golden in color and of delicate flavor unequalled by any other local honey. He expressed the opinion that large yields will never be secured except under very favorable circumstances.

The bees have not worked the annual forms for us and a wide search of available reports brings to light no other as favorable as that of Abernethy. Since only his best colonies stored surplus while most of the others showed no gain in the supers, we have no ground for regarding the annual lespedezas as important bee pasture.

Perennial Lespedezas

Lespedeza sericea is the only one of the perennial forms which has as yet attracted sufficient notice to result in extensive cultivation. Although this species was tried at the North Carolina Experiment Station as long ago as 1896, it was not recognized as of value until 1924. In that year, the Bureau of Plant Industry secured seed from Japan. Later seed was distributed for trial and it has become established as a farm crop much sooner than is usual with plants of foreign origin. It is now grown in large acreage in many localities notably in Missouri.

We have had a plot in the test garden for four years and it has shown no indication of winter injury, although it had been assumed that we are near the northern limit of its range. This species is promising for soils where the clovers and alfalfa refuse to thrive because of acidity. While the stems are woody and would not be looked upon with favor by one who could grow alfalfa suc-



Lespedeza crytobotra reaches a height of six or more feet.



Stems of lespedeza sericea.

cessfully, the plant does produce a large amount for forage if cut before the stems become too coarse.

We have been disappointed in its attraction for the bees. In two of the four seasons we have failed to find the bees working the plant. In 1941, the bees worked the flowers vigorously for a few hours and gave every indication of finding a satisfactory harvest. Just what change in the weather was responsible for this attraction, we have been unable to determine. In 1942, they worked the blossoms with equal vigor for a somewhat longer time, but only visited the flowers for a few days.

Lespedeza sericea is somewhat slow in getting fully established and it may do somewhat better as it grows older, but certainly it would have to do a great deal better to be of value to a beekeeper here. Frank Van Haltern reports that at times the bees work this species freely at the Georgia station, but did not indicate that surplus is obtained from it. (American Bee Journal November 1936).

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In American Bee Journal, May, 1938, W. E. Watson, of Tennessee, reported that observation revealed that it was not yielding in some fields while the bees were getting a heavy flow from it in others. Thus, while we have evidence that at times Lespedeza sericea does yield some honey, there are few reports of important surplus from this source.

A somewhat similar species is Lespedeza daurica, a species of late introduction from Manchuria by the Bureau of Plant Industry. When it first came into bloom in our test plots, the bees found the flowers at once and worked them so vigorously that we hoped at last to find the one which yields honey copiously. However, the flowering period proved too short

to permit much of a harvest even though it might yield heavily. The bloom was about all over within a week from the time it opened and that is too short a time to provide a profitable harvest. In other seasons the bees failed to show the same enthusiasm.

Thus far three species, Lespedeza bicolor, Lespedeza crytobotra, and Lespedeza thunbergii, are the only species which offer much promise for the bees and these are all three very coarse and woody in their habit of growth. They grow to a height of from six to ten feet with stems an inch in diameter at the base, far too coarse for satisfactory forage. It is reported that when cut quite young, hay of fair quality can be secured, but that, of course, eliminates any chance for bloom and thus for bee pasture.

From Japan comes a report that Lespedeza bicolor is the source of much of the surplus honey from some areas in that country. It is also reported as occurring in thickets where forests have been cut in Siberia.

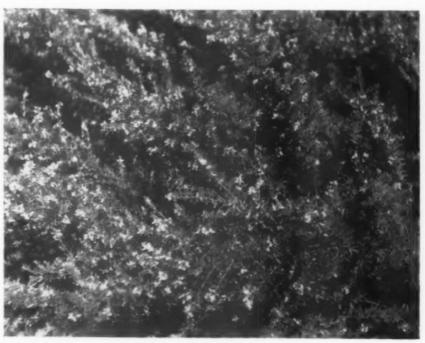
In our test plots it was rather slow in getting established, requiring two years to reach a normal blooming stage. The bees work it freely and indications are that if it were present in sufficient acreage, we might also get surplus honey from it here. It has rather a long blooming period in late summer. It blooms luxuriantly and makes a very fine showing as a garden ornamental. The bright pink flowers and attractive light green foliage combine

effectively to make an attractive shrub for the perennial border.

Lespedeza crytobotra has not been reported as a honey plant anywhere so far as we are able to find. Yet it is by far the best of them all for the bees in our garden. The bees work it more freely and over a longer period than is the case with any of the others. While they desert bicolor at certain times, they are nearly always to be found on crytobotra when the flowers are open. It blooms a little later than bicolor and the flowers are often caught by October frost before the seed has matured. Further south this species should be desirable for control of soil erosion and for brouse in permanent pastures.

Lespedeza thunbergii is quite similar to the last two species and blooms at about the same time. The bees visit the flowers freely and apparently get considerable honey. Its woody stems limit its value to the farmer, but it has attracted some attention on the part of nurserymen who are offering it as a desirable ornamental.

One native species, Lespedeza virginica, is reported by Frank Van Haltern, in the article already mentioned as attracting the bees in Georgia. In the wild state it is found from New England to Florida, Kansas and Texas. It may have some value as a cultivated crop, but as yet has not been put to the test for that purpose to any extent. This species thrives in our garden, as might be expected in the case of a native plant, but thus far the bees



Lespedeza sericea in bloom.

traction for its blossoms.

Lespedezas are likely to grow in importance because of their adaptability to soils where so few legumes will succeed and it is important

have not manifested any great at- to the beekeeper that varieties be found which will yield nectar freely if there are any such. Thus far our search, except for the coarse stemmed species, has not been promising.

AN APPEAL TO REASON

By LLOYD C. GARDNER

IF there ever was a time when beekeepers needed a solid organization, it is now. It is rediculous that we should be so disorganized when we consider the size of the beekeeping industry as compared to other kinds of agriculture. Surely it is not because we do not have the brains and ability.

Taking stock of other industry, we do not find any that does not forget petty grievances when it comes to the good of the industry as a whole. Great chain stores all join against common defects even though as individuals they are keenly competitive.

Among beekeepers the trouble seems to me to be "rugged individualism," a "root hog or die" attitude. You cannot tell me that commercial men do not see the need of an organized industry, or that they are not ready to acknowledge that the industry would benefit greatly from organization. Among our leaders are men who can set the machinery in motion to stabilize the industry. they do it? That remains to be seen. Even though out of all our excitement there has come some promise of cooperation and coordination, much is yet to be done. Beekeepers as a whole are more cooperative minded than they ever have been, yet we continue to have petty bickering over a common cause in any meeting.

How do most prosperous industries conduct marketing problems? What is the keystone of their success? Do they work independently? No. The whole program revolves around a carefully worked out plan. Production is organized, packing is organized, marketing gets behind products and the well oiled effort rolls on to success.

Applying these methods to the honey industry would require that producers have organizations starting in the state, that these be affiliated with a national body, and that packers have an organization for common

problems for the benefit of the entire industry. Wholesalers and retailers in the food field have respect for solid organizations. They recognize that it gives them something to tie to. Every one in such a plan will contribute to orderly markets. It has been done with other things. Why not with honey? Surplus crops would not bring any worries then.

We can do it. We can organize if we will. As long as we continue disorganized and each person independent, unwilling to do a thing toward that which would insure security, we may expect to face unfavorable markets in the future.

The producer points to the packer and bottler, the packer singles out the producer and both are to blame. Neither will admit it openly, but they both know it is true. Let no one forget that present prices may be with us only a short time. After this great conflict, prices may sink far below those of the recent depression. We should prepare today to meet the conditions that are sure to come.

Plans made in meetings are just so much wasted words unless they are fulfilled. The beekeepers treat such plans along the path of least resistance particularly when the individual is called upon to contribute something toward organization. He forgets it. However, he is usually back in his seat for the next meeting.

In the past, the beekeeper, after a few attempts to make a sale for his product, sat down on his crop and waited for someone to come along to whom he could give it, or he called in Uncle Sam. Utterly ridiculous. Why depend on Uncle Sam? We pay taxes in that way to buy our own honey and add to our own poverty.

In an attempt to restore orderly marketing and return a larger net profit, three small cooperatives have been set up within the past three years. They do not include the Sioux Honey Association that has been functioning for some time. three have had a measure of success and may continue to grow provided their members do not forget what the

cooperative stands for and leave it stranded in this period of high prices, and provided these cooperatives do not strangle themselves with the noose of unfair competition. To avoid this, there must be cooperation between the cooperators and they must find a way to affiliate even though they operate competitively and independently.

If we are to have a live organization, we must pay someone to do the job of keeping it alive. This is true in national organizations, local organizations or cooperative organizations. An executive who can get results will mean all the difference between a living, thriving body, able to do things, and a meaningless name.

A national organization should have an office, salaried officials and finances necessary for its business. Someone should be on the job and then it will get somewhere. When such an organization arises, support it. If it doesn't suit you do something about it. It will be a start in the right direction.

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DECOYS FOR OUTYARDS

The urgent demand for beeswax and honey for 1943 has prompted me to build some decoy hives to place near my five outapiaries. We may not be able to make as many trips to our outyards this season. Some seasons it is difficult to control swarming. These decoys may be able to pick up a good swarm, otherwise large hives are too expensive to use and wooden boxes are scarce. However, I am still able to buy apple boxes at 5 cents each.

With very little labor one can make quite a respectable hive. These boxes will hold eight short top bar Hoffman frames by notching the end of the box for frame rests or used for a temporary 8-frame super. I have some old frames, smeared with propolis and contain some old comb. I expect to put one or two or more of these in each hive. This is important, as the scout bees will be able to locate the hive from the scent of the propolis. Make a cover by using a couple of boards covered with roofing paper. The bottom board is also made very simple with strips of boards.

These hives should be located one half to one mile from the yard for best results.

> Chas. D. Handel, Illinois.

DEVELOPMENT OF FRUIT BAR FOR ARMY'S TYPE K RATION

By W. V. CRUESS and J. LA MOGLIA

Division of Fruit Products University of California College of Agriculture

FOR the past year and a half, this Division at the University has experimented on the preparation of fruit bars for possible inclusion in Army emergency field rations such as the present Type K ration. In order to provide a maximum of fruit the usual candy ingredients such as fondant, chocolate, caramel, etc., should be omitted. As nuts soon rancidify, it appears necessary to

omit them also.

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Dried fruits are the most convenient and easily used available fruit products for making such a fruit bar. A bar of fairly tart flavor seems to be preferred by the Army. Unfortunately most dried fruits (raisins more or less excepted) become hard and more or less concrete-like when bone dry. In Libya they soon become bone dry! Hence, we have found it advisable either to add some honey or invert sugar syrup or glycerine to the mixed ground dried fruit in order that the bar will not become so hard when dry that it cannot be eaten. It must not freeze up to a pavement-like consistency at 0°F., as ski troops may wish to use it. Hence the moisture content must be low. We find bars of 14-20% moisture remain edible in texture at 0°F. and do not become unduly soft

It is advisable to pasteurize the bars after wrapping to reduce the hazard of insect infestation.

We have found the following formulas promising:

Formula I:

Fig paste—3 pounds Pitted prunes-3 pounds (finely ground to eliminate all sizable pieces of broken pits) Dried apricots-3 pounds finely ground

Honey or heavy invert syrup-1 pound

Average moisture content must be below 20%. Grind. Mix. Regrind. Extrude in a sausage machine fitted with rectangular opening. Cut to desired size (2 oz. for Army). Wrap in moisture proof cellophane. Wrap again in heavy cellophane. Heat in

air until centers of bars are at 140°F. Cool in air. Pack (in insect proof containers such as 5 gallon cans for Army use). See that moisture content is below 20%. (Army specification).

Formula II:

Fig paste—3 pounds Dried apricots-6 pounds-Honey or invert syrup-1 pound Proceed as in I.

Formula III:

Fig paste-3 pounds Dried apricots-3 poundsground Raisins-2 pounds-ground (preferably Muscat seeded) Proceed as in I.

Formula IV:

Apricots (dried) -3 pounds Raisins-3 pounds

Grind. Mix. Proceed as in I. Dates of high invert sugar content can replace raisins.

Formula V: Pitted dates of high invert sugar content.

Grind. Proceed as in I.

Formula VI:

Pitted, ground dates of high invert sugar content-3 pounds Dried apricots-3 poundsground

Mix and proceed as in I.

Notes

Dates of high invert sugar content can be substituted for raisins in Formulas IV and III.

Various other combinations can be made if one keeps in mind the necessity of invert sugar in some form to prevent hardening or drying

out in the field.

Insects dearly love dried fruits. Therefore in storing these bars, store them in tight rooms and fumigate with methyl bromide once a month; or pack bars in insect proof metal containers such as 5 gallon sheet metal cans or black iron clamp top metal drums or similar metal buckets.

For civilian use or for immediate Army use, chopped nuts about

20-50% by weight may be added to the mix.

If it is found difficult to fix the ground fruits, heat them in a double jacketed candy or preserving kettle to soften them.

Pitted prunes unavoidably carry an occasional small piece of pit. Therefore, grind them very finely so that no large pieces remain to injure some doughboy's teeth. Prunes are very healthful and should be included if possible.

Apricots furnish tartness, color and high vitamin values.

Army specifications on fruit bars may be obtained from the Chicago Quartermaster Depot, 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Illinois.

(From The Manufacturing Confectioners of September 1942. Sent by E. A. Meineke, Illinois.)

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SMUGGLED BEES WORK FOR CHINESE **FARMERS**

Arthur E. Anderson, of Chesterton, Indiana, sends us a copy of United China Relief News of December 5 carrying an item under the title "Smuggled Bees Work for Chinese Farmers."

"Chinese farmers in one town of Free China who never before were able to get honey from their local bees, are today profiting from the smuggling activities of an American missionary.

"A year ago, Dr. Harry R. Caldwell, a veteran missionary in Fukien Province, escaped with the aid of blockade runners from occupied into Free China. He left behind the results of several years' educational work done among Fukien farmers. whom he had taught to be beekeepers and so increase their available food

"But he took with him, carried inside his vest to keep them warm, twelve Carniolan queen bees. Today the queens are working for Free

"Bees in the tropical part of Free China where Dr. Caldwell took the Carniolan queens have bad work habits. With the climate warm all year, they have no incentive to store honey for winter use, and have never become honey producers for the Chinese. Introduction of a foreign bee into the tropical stock results in a hybrid bee of honey-producing habits-which is why Dr. Caldwell went to all his trouble."



At top, an aerial view of Okefenokee swamp. Below, Minnie's Lake.



BEE HUNTING IN THE OKEFENOKEE By C. H. Huey

It's great fun bee hunting in the Okefenokee swamp, to play detective; to follow a bee to its home in a large, hollow cypress; to line a bee tree. We put on a pair of boots and enter a small shallow stream flowing into the Okefenokee, wading down stream until we get to a place where the banks are lined with cluster of wild flowers. We examine the white purplish blossoms for the footprints of bees which they have actually left in the dusty pollen of the blossoms, the dust being ruffled, disturbed.

We do not have long to wait. A bee flies by, banks its wings, alights in the center of a blossom and fills the basket depressions of its long hind legs with the precious gold. Then it takes off. We follow its course in the clear space between the banks of the stream, high up in the air, almost out of sight; it turns and strikes toward home and we know the way will vary little, if any.

We scramble to the bank and set out in the direction taken by the bee, examining every large tree in our

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A tramroad into the swamp.

line, looking toward the top for an opening and for flying bees. We omit most of the smaller trees and look over perhaps thirty or forty of the big ones in our mile and a half or two mile walk.

Finally we pause at a large cypress with an opening high up under a limb. There are bees buzzing about the entrance. If the tree is too large, one of those ancient, giant cypress, we may balk at cutting it, but if it is a medium size tree, we proceed with the work.

The smokers are filled with burning pine straw and a few puffs bring out the pungent smoke in wispy billowing clouds. With a sharp axe the tree is soon felled. Then grabbing our smokers we rush up to the cavity and pump the smoke into the army of fighting bees. The entrance is stuffed with rags and the tree sawed in two about three feet above the entrance. If there is an inner opening, we stop it up. Then another cut is made a few inches below the entrance and that end is also stopped up.

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This block of the tree is carried home and set up on a two foot board stand, in position to transfer at leisure. Sometimes a frame hive is carried along and the transferring is done right in the swamp. I know a man who began beekeeping this way finding and transferring thirty trees in a season.

Early spring is the favorite time for bee tree hunting, for then there are not so many leaves to bother. In the warm days during a southern winter one may find the trees and mark them, then when there is a honeyflow from titi, they may be transferred.

However, we like to spare the monarchs of the forest. There are plenty of trees that are merely hollow shells suitable only for wood, without disturbing the magnificent

ones that have stood the storm of years from early Indian days, huge moss-draped sentinels, a refuge for birds and animals.

Yes, "woodman spare that tree," not only for the tree's sake, but for the sake of the future. Bees are safe in them from fire and bears, and can fly forth to pollinate the vast array of honey plants in the interior of the swamp which extends for several hundred miles and not readily accessible.

Georgia.

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MONTANA APIARY REPORT

The report of J. F. Rinehart, state apiarist for Montana for the year 1942 has just been issued.

There are approximately 26,000 colonies of bees in Montana which produce 4,500,000 pounds of honey and 150,000 pounds of beeswax.

Montana is a state of beekeeping professionalists rather than sideliners as 75 professional beekeepers operate 93 per cent of the bees. Another avocational group of 60 operates 4.6 per cent and the amateur group which represents 70 per cent of the beekeepers operate only 2.4 per cent of the entire number of bees.

On disease work, the figures, of course, would be quite misleading, inasmuch as most of the commercial beekeepers have inspected their own bees and the inspector is left with clean-up work. His report shows 26 per cent disease in 1941 and 18 per cent in 1942. Undoubtedly continued inspection will rapidly reduce this percentage until it becomes negligible

as it has in some of the other western states where inspection has been carried on for a number of years. Another help is that there are only 500 box hives without movable combs within the state and these are rapidly being transferred.

Mr. Rinehart estimates that among the commercial beekeepers there is less than 5 per cent of disease. Such percentage, of course, should be shrunken to nothing and probably will be as the small sideliner and careless beekeeper is either cleaned up or eliminated.

A provision of the Montana law stipulates that before a beekeeper can establish himself or move into a new territory, it must be determined by the state entomologist whether this territory is already sufficiently populated with bees and whether such addition would overpopulate the area. The state entomologist may also at his discretion authorize permittance of shipment of bees on combs into Montana.

Montana's beekeeping located as it is within narrow irrigated valleys lends itself to regulation and to sufficient eradication control. Moreover in such territories it becomes almost necessary to have regulations concerning over-population of areas or the entire industry would be jeopardized. We commend the state of Montana and Mr. Rinehart on his report and the possibilities for more fruitful work in that state.

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HONEY ACCEPTANCE

Public acceptance of honey has never been as high as it is today. Mrs. Harriett M. Grace, Director, American Honey Institute.



THIS AND THAT FROM HERE AND THERE



WATERING BEES

Several years ago I started two colonies of bees in our back yard. We live in a well-settled part of the city where the average width of the lots is 50 feet and the yards are separated from those on the parallel street to the west of us by fences or garage buildings. We had no trouble with our neighbors until one lady who lives back of us and a couple of houses to the south complained that the bees were using her bird bath for a drinking fountain and made it dangerous for her to pick the flowers in the garden.

I tried to keep the bees at home by providing water in a shallow pan on an old stump not far from the hives but the bees had established their drinking habits and could not be weaned away from their favorite bar. Our lady friend became very violent in her protests. She went to the Health Department, the City Attorney and threatened to pay a visit to the District Attorney. In fact I believe she did talk to him over the telephone and got the same answer that the others had given her-that there is no Milwaukee ordinance against keeping bees in the city and that one complaint does not constitute a nuisance. Frustrated in these quarters I began to fear violence from her husband.

Last spring before the bees were flying I installed a bird bath in the yard about the same distance from both hives. The problem was solved. Not a bee has visited our neighbor's bath as far as we know. The complaints have stopped.

Now I have always wondered why bees cannot light on the side of a vessel containing water and crawl down to the edge to drink without getting drowned. Floating chips are frequently recommended to prevent loss of the drinking bees. From watching the approaching bees carefully I am convinced that the reason they drown is that they cannot judge the position of the water. From the air the distance to the surface of the clear liquid is indefinite and they frequently fall in. Their difficulty is similar to that of an aviator alighting on the smooth surface of a lake. He often comes down with

an awful splash because he could not tell just where the water was.

When I filled the bird bath with twigs and small sticks the bees had no trouble with landing at all. The darker surface enabled them to judge the position of the water accurately. Casualties have been nil.

W. L. duBois. Wisconsin.

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RECOGNITION TO ARTHUR J. SCHULTZ

In the December issue of Wisconsin Horticulture, notice is made of the honorary recognition certificate of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society for meritorious work presented to Arthur J. Schultz, of Ripon. The presentation was made at the annual banquet in Fort Atkinson. Mr. Schultz was given the certificate for developing one of the most successful apiary ventures in the state, and for his leadership in advancing the industry.

Schultz was made president of the Wisconsin Beekeepers' Association in 1937, serving for three years and he has held office in his local Fond du Lac County association, and has served for three terms as a member of the Fond du lac County Board.

Of course, Ripon is proud of the Schultz Honey Farm. They point to it as "the sweetest business in town."

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CREOSOTE AS A REPELLENT

The use of a spray repellent to keep bees away from fruit trees was discussed by W. H. Turnbull at a recent meeting of the Greater Vancouver division of the British Columbia Honey Producers' Association. Mr. Turnbull says a small part of creosote mixed with an arsenic spray was 100 per cent effective in repelling bees.

Crops in British Columbia were reported generally good, also, according to Mr. Turnbull. Officers for the

coming season are: Frank Johns, reelected president; Dr. J. P. Gunn, vice-president; Harcourt Green, secretary; and Percy Hodson, auditor.

The use of repellent sprays was worked out by the government horticultural staff at Vernon. Creosote was added to the usual arsenic sprays. An apiary of ten colonies was located in the test orchard and four sprays applied to the trees. The colonies were examined before and after spraying and no dead bees were found, and conditions were normal. A good crop of honey was produced.

In a check orchard several miles away, an apiary of seven colonies was placed and the orchard was sprayed with the usual arsenate without a repellent. Many dead bees were found after spraying.

The cost of the creosote is said to be only a few cents per 100 gallons. This is being brought to the attention of the fruit growers association because it is important to them from the standpoint of pollination that no injury be done to bees in orchards from sprays.

F. H. Fullerton, British Columbia.

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BEEKEEFERS IN SERVICE TAKE NOTE

Mr. L. Illingworth, secretary, The Apis Club, The Way's End, Foxton, Royston, Herts., England, has made a suggestion that he will be very happy to have any of our beekeepers now in service who happen to be in England or come to England during their service call upon him. He will be more than pleased to introduce them to various beekeepers and to beekeeping organizations.

Foxton, where Mr. Illingworth lives, is a small village seven miles from the well-known university town of Cambridge, and the proper address is as above. We feel very sure that some of our readers, either in the service or having boys in the service, will be glad to take advantage of Mr. Illingworth's magnanimous offer and we hope that a visit may occur as a consequence.

AS I SEE 1943

(Continued from page 61)

One of the biggest problems to be faced during the year is the shortage of labor. A great many trained helpers have been taken by the armed forces or by war production plants at higher wages than they can make in their own line. This situation can be relieved somewhat by efficient planning. There may be older men or women that can be trained to help out, especially in emergencies. Some of the younger boys and girls may help in the shop after school and on Saturdays and they may prove excellent help during vacations.

Whatever the circumstances, every colony of bees that it is possible to work should be worked this year so as to produce a maximum crop of

honey and of wax.

Every beekeeper should remember to do his share in helping the American Honey Institute. When honey is bringing a good price and the demand is good, Mr. Average Beekeeper is apt to think he does not need the Institute. This is a mistake. The Institute should be supported because after the war is over, many of the big concerns now using honey will discontinue its use. There is no doubt that a slump will come, and when it does, the Institute, and its neverending search, will continue to be of great service, far beyond what it was before 1942.

W. L. COGGSHALL, New York

At the start of 1943 we are still at war, and while many other industries have been seriously restricted or put out of business, beekeeping has suffered little and has been encouraged in a number of ways, even though red tape has been plentiful and aggravating. Many beekeepers think Order M-118 has been a good regulation and without it, consumers would not have had honey on the table these past months. would have lost most of our consumer market as Canada has and Canadian beekeepers recently insisted on an order like M-118.

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For 1943 a number of factors may be unfavorable for production. Shortage of help will be a problem. Few people can be persuaded to work with bees at all. Many experienced helpers may be in the army. To train even a helper requires a season and that person must be interested in bees, or the work will not be well done and the owner is better trying to get along without the "help." Women would be useful in extracting, but certainly not in the heavy lifting in the bee yard.

Many of our fellow beekeepers have been drafted, some unwisely, but this situation may be remedied.

New extracting and honey handling equipment is out. The shortage of wooden goods seems to me to be the most striking error in judgment so far made because beekeepers are requested to step up honey and wax production and to increase production requires many hives and fixtures.

It may be argued that beekeepers, by taking better care of their bees, can increase production and this is often true. However, more time per colony means labor which is less and not more plentiful. I think that except in unusual seasons more colonies per beekeeper will bring greater production of honey than would more time per colony.

It may also be argued that beekeepers can make much of their own equipment. Perhaps so, but where will nails be found to put it together? From many years' experience I know, however, that precision wood working by the regular manufacturer cannot

be duplicated.

Tire and gasoline restrictions may become more stringent. Here again it must be remembered that the government will have to pay some price if production is to be increased. I am sure beekeepers will cooperate and use only the necessary gas and rubber, but they must also have cooperation.

Containers for honey may become difficult, if not impossible, to obtain. In Canada, no more five gallon cans will be made for packing honey. Substitutes may not be satisfactory. However, tin is becoming difficult to get and will probably not be easier to get for some time to come.

More than balancing the negative regulations is the liberal ceiling on honey, assuring beekeepers of a reasonable profit for an average season. Beekeepers have been reluctant to attempt increase without such a ceiling. The present unlimited demand for honey is very encouraging. The more retail honey getting to the consumer of quality honey, properly packed, the greater the total number of consumers who will acquire a regular honey habit, to carry over into peace time. Now is the best time to get the public to try honey like the Dyce processed honey. Tasting is all that is needed. Honey in this form is becoming increasingly popular, judging from the sales of the Finger Lakes Cooperative.

Beekeepers, packers and manufacturers should cooperate. It is no criticism to say that organizations have had neither the support nor the authority to represent the beekeepers of their area. The foremost advance the industry can make is the formation of a national council with bee-

keeper, packer and manufacturer represented. Beekeepers in each state should be selected and given authority to speak for the whole state on matters affecting the industry. Packers and manufacturers should choose their own representatives and these men should get together to organize and decide how the industry can best aid the war effort, and to decide their own special problem.

Beekeepers have been well treated by the government even though there has been a lack of unity and thought and great confusion. Supply makers and packers have been forced to fight alone and often their purpose has been thought selfish. If beekeepers had backed up manufacturers in their desire to be permitted larger quotas of hives in 1943, the situation might have been changed already. We must work together on these things. A small committee of such a national council should lay the problems before Washington and get results. Canada has such a council functioning not only now, but in peace time.

H. M. KREBS, California

What a grand chance to expand! The year just past should be an inspiration to be ready for 1943. Too few of us have awakened to the possibility of the present and immediate future.

_ V __

We have escaped from the yoke of 2½ and 3 cent honey, but we may see

these prices again.

A good beekeeper at a meeting when called upon said, "When it rains, be sure to have your dish right side up." He said no more, but it means a lot. I have heard men talk thirty minutes and not say that much. It is raining now for the beekeeper. Is

your dish right side up?

There are as many kinds of beekeepers as weather or anything else. There is one kind ready for whatever may come; another thinking about it, but not making up his mind what to do; and another just beginning to wonder what it is all about; and finally, the most numerous kind, running in circles and probably continuing to do so after their opportunity is gone. To which class do you belong? Why are you not in the first class?

We know beekeepers that started out not many years ago that have more than made good. They are financially secure and yet they started on a shoe string. Others started but dropped by the wayside and are still struggling. Why? It all sums up in one word—management.

Opportunity is said to rap on your door once, but this is the second time it has rapped for many. Those

(Please turn to page 84)

A country scene in Mexico. These pictures are from Pan American Union, Washington, D. C.



Cuicatlan (Oax), gigantic cactus.



Palace of Fine Arts, Mexico City; "Charros" in foreground. (Photo by Victor Leon).

MEXICO

The Republic of Mexico stretches 1,600 miles from north to south, and from east to west it is 1,250 miles at its northern extremity and 130 miles at its narrowest point. Its area is 748,000 square miles, about four times that of France, or about one fourth that of the United States. It could produce more honey than it does and perhaps as much as the entire United States.

The first swarms of bees in Mexico were brought from Spain by immigrants. Some think the priests were influential in bringing the bees because beeswax was necessary in the Catholic ceremonies. The domesticated honeybee is still called "De Castilla" and beeswax "Cera de Castilla," the names qualifying the difference between domestic honeybees and wild ones.

Since colonization times, beekeeping has made little progress among the common people. They still use the log gums or a hive of boards nailed together often laid down horizontally and rarely protected against the weather. However, today there are many modern apiaries and they

are increasing.

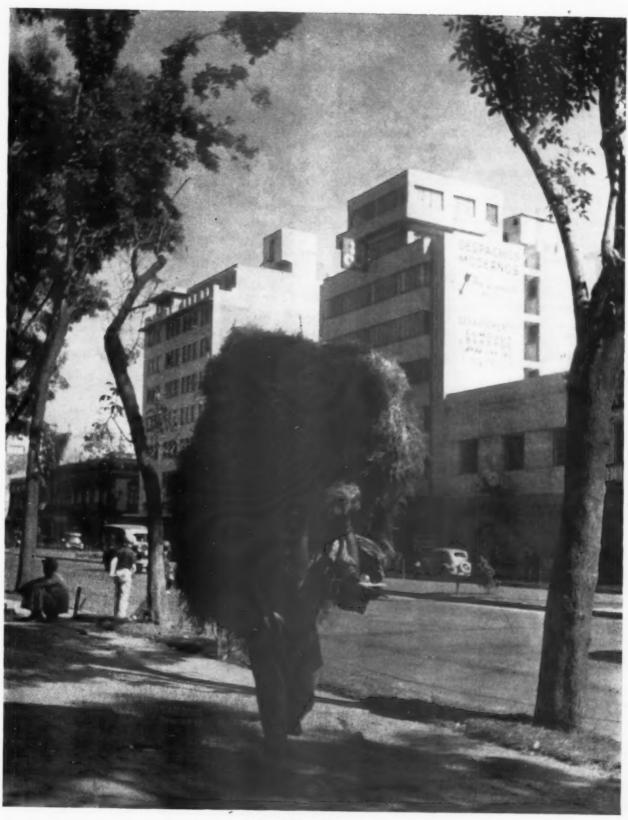
The honey is usually harvested in September, October and in January and February, and more emphasis is placed on securing beeswax perhaps than honey. Since the beginning of national organizations, beekeeping promises to attain great development as it is an inexpensive occupation and fairly certain of success.

Mexico is comprised in part of the tropical region which possesses the richest flora and the most fertile soil in the world. The topography happily tempers the effects of its tropical latitude. The characteristic feature of the country is the great variety of its vegetation which stretches from the most luxuriant tropical growth to the barrenness of the desert, from the plants and trees of the equator to those of cold countries. In a few hours the traveler from Mexico City to Vera Cruz by rail, after seeing the cereals of our northern countries, passes successively rice and sugar cane which take the place of pines and oaks, or the palms and cocoanuts follow the evergreens of Sibera.

Side by side with the high grass of the savannas, tropical plants are found, sugar cane, cocoa, cotton, to-bacco, palms, bananas. The temperate lands possess a curious mixture of both tropical and northern plants because of the moisture produced by the melting snows. By the side of the pines the cocoanuts grow. The Araucarias grow near the coffee trees. The Cinchona, the pepper tree, the

(Please turn to page 79)

DEPARTMENTS



Modern buildings in Mexico City.



RECIPES



Honey Fruit Bread

1 egg 3 cup honey

1½ cups Kellogg's All-Bran 1 cup buttermilk 2 cups flour

teaspoon salt

teaspoons baking powder

teaspoon soda cup chopped figs

cup chopped dates cup raisins cup chopped nut meats

Beat egg well; add honey, All-Bran and buttermilk. Sift flour with salt, baking powder and soda; add to first mixture with fruits and nut meats. Stir only until flour disappears. Bake in greased loaf pan with waxed paper in the bottom, in moderate oven (350° F.) about one hour.

Yield: 1 loaf (4 1/2 x9 1/2 inches.)

Kellogg Company.

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Rice and Fruit Whip

14 cup orange juice (1 orange)
 12 cup mashed banana
 15 cup raisins
 2 tablespoons chopped nuts

or 2 (to taste) tablespoons honey cup cooked rice (not hot) egg white, well beaten

Slice and mash banana, mix with orange juice, raisins, nuts and honey. Stir mixture into cooked rice, then fold in well-beaten egg white. Chill thoroughly before serving. Serve with or without plain or whipped cream. custard sauce or crushed fruit.

Physical Culture.

_ v _

Orange Custard Sauce

2 eggs

1 cup milk 1 tablespoon honey Pinch of salt

cup orange juice

1 teaspoon grated orange rind Beat the eggs, add honey and beat, then salt and milk. Cook in double boiler, constantly stirring, until mixture coats the spoon. Stir in orange juice and rind.

Physical Culture.

- V -

Mediterranean Ham

2 cups ¼-inch bread cubes ½ cup honey

12 cup raisins
14 cup crushed pineapple
12 cup All-Bran
2 %-inch slices smoked ham
1 teaspoon whole cloves
Combine bread cubes,

honey, raisin, drained pineapple and All-Bran. Mix well and spread mixture between slices of ham. Stick cloves into fat around edge of ham. Place in covered baking pan and bake in slow oven (300° F.) about 2 hours.

Kellogg Company.

Honey Parfait

2 eggs Pinch salt

teaspoon vanilla tall can evaporated milk (1 2/3 cups).

Beat egg whites with salt until foamy. Add honey slowly, beating all the time until mixture is quite heavy. Add egg yolks and vanilla. Continue beating only until blended. Whip milk very stiff. Fold in honey mixture. Pour at once into cold freezing trays. Yield: 3 pints.

> Irradiated Evaporated Milk Institute.

_ v _

Pop Corn Balls

1 cup honey cup sugar

1 tablespoon butter

Boil until it hairs, pour this over 6 quarts of popped corn, stir well, let it cool a few minutes and then form into balls. This will especially delight the children.

Mrs. Walter B. Hoffman. South Dakota.

_ v _

Honey Lollypops

up dried prune

top dried prines
to cup dried apricots
to cup dried figs
to cup dates
to cup dates

4 cup raisins teaspoon salt

Let dried prunes and apricots stand in boiling water for five minutes. Drain. Grind fruit in food chopper. using medium coarse knife. Add honey and salt. Mold into balls. Roll in chopped nuts, coconut; or dip in melted fondant or chocolate. May be put on sticks for lollypops. Wrap in waxed paper.

Mrs. Harriett Grace.

_ v _

Honey All-Bran Waffles

2 eggs, separated

1 tablespoon honey
3 cup Kellogg's All-Bran

1 1/2 cups flour 4 teaspoons baking powder

teaspoon salt cup melted shortening

Beat egg yolks well; add milk and honey and mix thoroughly. Add All-Bran and let soak until most of moisture is taken up. Sift flour with baking powder and salt; add to first mixture and stir until flour disappears. Add cooled, melted shortening. Fold in stiffly beaten egg

whites. Bake in hot waffle iron until no steam is visible. Yield: 7 waffles (61/2 inches in diameter.)

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Honey Pineapple Bread

egg
cup honey
tablespoons shortening
'\' cups all purpose flou
cup pineapple juice
cup All-Bran

cup nut meats tablespoon baking powder teaspoon salt

Blend shortening and honey. Add egg and beat well. Sift together the dry ingredients. Add about onehalf the dry ingredients to the egg and honey mixture and incorporate Add All-Bran and pineapple well. juice, then remaining flour and the nut meats. Pour into a well-greased loaf pan, the bottom of which has been lined with wax paper. Bake in a moderate oven (300-325 degrees) for one and one-fourth hours. Age two days before cutting.

Mrs. Harriett Grace.

_ v _

Chocolate Oatmeal Cookies

1 cup honey

cup butter

cups oatmeal squares chocolate

teaspoon vanilla eggs cups flour

14 teaspoon soda 34 teaspoon soda 1 teaspoon cinnamon

cup nut meats

Cream honey and butter. Add oatmeal, chocolate, and vanilla. Add beaten eggs. Sift together dry ingredients. Add alternately with milk. Add nuts and drop on greased cookie sheet. Bake for 15 minutes at a moderate temperature.

Mrs. Harriett Grace.

__ V __

Lorenzo Dressing

2 tablespoons currant jelly

cup lemon juice

tenspoon salt
tenspoon salt
tenspoon salt
tenspoon paprika
tablespoon granulated honey
tenspoon chili sauce
Crush currant jelly with a fork,

and beat until smooth. Add remaining ingredients, and beat with hand beater until well blended. Serve over fruit salad or mixed greens. Makes 2/3 cup dressing.

Good Housekeeping.



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AMERICAN HONEY **INSTITUTE**

Four years ago it was suggested that the country needed a Honey Concentrate in the form of a capsule. Today it is needed more than ever. The era of dehydrated foods is just beginning. We have had the privilege of seeing rations that are carried by the Army. Uniforms have been designed with pockets in which ration kits fit.

It would be impossible to ship and store enough fresh vegetables for our service men who are in far-off countries. Space is needed for planes and tanks. Dehydrated foods are light in weight and do not require the tin and iron that would be needed to can foods. Eggs, fruit, fresh vegetables, and milk are being shipped in dehydrated form. How easy it is to put a pinch of "colorful orange powder" into a glass, fill it with water and have delicious orange juice.

A ton of potatoes reduced to powdered form is but a sackful. When water is added, enough mashed potatoes can be made to feed a regiment.

- V -

Homemakers will cooperate with the government in the food rationing problem.

Everyone is interested in the welfare of children. When mothers are entertaining they feed the children first. Let us not forget them during these busy and gloomy days.

_ V _

It is time to see whether your community has School Lunch Program. Since both father and mother may be engaged in the defense program. the lunch period affords an aura of home in a way.

_ v _

Extracts from letters received at American Honey Institute office.

"I wish to thank you for the very useful material (monthly news release) that you have sent me during the past year, and I also wish to compliment you upon the splendid job you are doing. Again, thanking you for your service, which I hope will continue, and with best wishes for the New Year."

From the editor of a newspaper with a large circulation.

"The Red Cross nutrition classes go for 'Old Favorites' in a big way and now the Home Nursing classes are asking for them.'

From California.

_ V _

"In our local library I found a copy of your 'Old Favorite Honey Recipes'. I am enclosing \$3.00 for which I hope you can send me 30 copies of this wonderful book to send to my friends."

From Michigan.

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The following letter brought as much pleasure to us as "Old Favorite Honey Recipes" did to the writer. 'Upon my request you recently sent me 'Old Favorite Honey Recipes.' This is to say "Thank you." Just between you and me. there is nothing I may receive Christmas morning that can give me the thrill this booklet has because it is what I wanted when I needed it very much."

From a Food and Nutrition Specialist.

_ V _

"Although I have quit beekeeping and gone it to defense work I would be a poor sport if I did not contribute to the good work of the American Honey Institute. was beekeeping from which I earned my living and may have to return to it in peace time. Here's my contribution!"

_ V _

"Honey for Breakfast Week" will be celebrated as usual beginning Easter Sunday morning. We need better breakfasts with a generous serving of honey in order to cope with the tasks that lie ahead. A good breakfast with honey plays an important part in efficiency. No one would allow his pet, a cat or dog, to go without food from six o'clock in the evening until noon the next day. People who eat a good breakfast are usually in first class health.

Help us make "Honey for Breakfast Week" a permanent slogan.

The health and morale of the civilians are as important as that of the men in the army,

Bees and Queens

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FEBRUARY, 1943

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| 2-lb. | package | with | queen | 2.95 |
| 3-1b. | package | with | queen | 3.80 |
| 4-lb. | package | with | queen | 4.60 |
| 5-lb | nackage | with | gueen | 5.35 |

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Italian Bees & Queens Order early for spring delivery. No bees or queens shipped after May 15. Al Winn Rt. 1, Box 729-A. Petaluma, Calif.

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Write for prices and particulars. Breeders of Caucasians only.

Bolling Bee Co. Bolling, Alabama

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56 Cases—24-16 Oz. Beehive
Jars, per case

4 Cares—12-32 Oz. Beehive 4 Cares—12-32 Oz. Beehive
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Jars, per case
Send in your order today for any
or all of them.

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American Bee Journal Classified Ads Bring Satisfactory Results



Meetings & Events

Nebraska Honey Producers' February 3-4, Lincoln

The Nebraska Honey Producers' Association will hold their annual meeting during the week of Organized Agriculture, February 3 and 4, at the College of Agriculture. Entomology Building, Lincoln. The speakers are R. F. Remer, Sioux Honey Association, Sioux City, Iowa; and L. F. Swanson, A. I. Root Co., Council Bluffs. The speakers will be heard on February 3, and on the 4th we will be addressed by a national speaker in assembly on the general subject of "Gearing Agriculture In the War Effort and the Problems Involved."

Both days will be full and it will be necessary to be in assembly promptly as scheduled. Every member who possibly can do so should attend this meeting.

Ralph W. Barnes, President, Nebraska Honey Producers' Association.

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Cook-DuPage (Ill.) February 13

The Cook-DuPage Association will hold its annual meeting and banquet on Saturday, February 13 at 3:30 P. M., at Mrs. Marquardt's Restaurant, corner of Van Buren and Sherman Streets, Chicago.

A. J. Smith.

_ v _

New Rochelle, (N. Y.) February 7

The next regular monthly meeting of the New Rochelle Beekeepers' Association will be held at the home Victoria Crawford, 110 of Mrs. Stonlea Place, New Rochelle, N. Y.

on Sunday, February 7, 1943 at 2:30 P. M. A discussion of interest to all will be the main topic at this meeting so do try to be present.

Refreshments will be served after the meeting.

S. Barnes, Publicity.

_ v _

Beekeepers' Program, Farm and Home Week, February 11, Manhattan, Kansas

Morning Session, Thursday, February 11, Room 106, Dickens Hall.

9:00-Apiary Inspection Service in in 1942-R. L. Parker.

9:15-Establishment of Colonies of Honeybees-F. B. Paddock, Extension Apiarist and State Apiarist, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

10:00-Production of Honey for Home Use-R. L. Parker.

10:45-The Care of Honey-F. B. Paddock.

Afternoon Session

1:20-Beeswax Production-F. B. Paddock.

2:30—Communication Among Bees In Relation to Food Collection-R. C. Smith, Professor, Department of Entomology. Motion Pictures.

3:00-The Sweet Clover Weevil, a New Serious Pest of the Sweet Clovers-R. L. Parker.

_ V _

Bronx County Association (N. Y.) February 14

The Bronx County Association will hold its regular monthly meeting at the home of president Molitor, 1348 Franklin Avenue. Bronx, Sunday afternoon at 2:30, February 14. This is to be a special

SELL US YOUR HONEY NOW...AND SAFEGUARD YOUR **FUTURE SALES**

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meeting and we are to be privileged to have the distinguished lecturer and expert beekeeper, Professor E. J. Anderson, of Pennsylvania State College, with the subject "The Composition and Properties of Honey." A cordial invitation is extended to all who may be interested in bees. An opportunity will be given to ask questions on beekeeping problems. Refreshments will be served.

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Harry Newman, Secretary.

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Mrs. A. L. Kildow

Mrs. A. L. Kildow of Putman, Illinois, died January 1. There is hardly a beekeeper in Illinois in the past thirty or forty years who has not been acquainted with the Kildows. A. L. Kildow was Chief Inspector of apiaries for many years and Mrs. Kildow was his "right hand bower" all of that time.

She was a woman of rare ability, loved by all who met her. There are hundreds of our subscribers who will join with us in extending sympathy to our former chief, A. L. Kildow for his great loss.

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Oscar F. Miller

Oscar F. Miller, 66, well known Fargo man and employee of Northern States Power Company, died recently. He was also a well known beekeeper and born in Skanne, Sweden, August 12, 1876. He was a veteran of the Spanish American War, and was active in the Philippines, having fought at the Battle of Manila.

Florida Beekeepers Form Co-Operative

From a series of meetings during the past few months there has come into being the "Florida Producers Co-Operative" with its principal place of business at Auburndale, Florida.

This place was selected because of its central location, also because of its being well served by state highways and by the main line of both the Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Railway.

A state charter has been issued to the following officers: O. E. Seeburg, President, Manatee, Florida; R. C. Allen, Secretary, Auburndale, Florida; Fred V. Oren, Treasurer, Rt. 5, Box 611, Tampa, Florida. These men will serve as the organization committee until the annual meeting on the third Tuesday of November.

At the annual meeting on that date

JENSEN'S

PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS

Already booked to capacity on many dates; in fact our unsold supply is very limited. Should we be fortunate in securing additional help we will probably have queens in sufficient quantity for all demands.

No additional orders of 500 or more packages to one customer can be accepted at this time.

| | Prices | 2-Lb. pkgs. | 3-Lb. pkgs. | |
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| | Queens | with queens | with queens | |
| 1- 24 | \$.90 | \$2.95 | \$3.80 | |
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| 100-500 | .03. | 2.65 | 3.40 | |

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A strain of bees that has been selected and tested, over a number of years for all of the best qualities that is necessary for producing honey. We have received proof, and you will also receive proof that they have all of these good you try them. Prices to and including May 20th.

| | Queens | 2-Ib. Pkg. | 3-lb, Pkg. | 4-lb. Pkg. | 5-lb. Pkg. |
|---------|--------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1-24 | \$.90 | \$2.95 | \$3.80 | \$4.60 | \$5.35 |
| 25-99 | .85 | 2.80 | 3.60 | 4.35 | 5.05 |
| 100-499 | .80 | 2.65 | 3.40 | 4.10 | 4.75 |
| 500-up | .75 | 2.50 | 3.20 | 3.85 | 4.45 |

Due to War time conditions, orders must be placed early as possible to receive prompt delivery. You must be satisfied.

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1 YEAR, \$1.00; 3 YEARS, \$2.00 (U.S.A. and Canada) FOREIGN 25c EXTRA FOR POSTAGE PER YEAR

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|-----|-----|------|------|----|----|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--|
| | 1 | to | 24 | | \$ | .90 | \$2.95 | \$3.80 | \$4.60 | \$5.35 | |
| | 25 | to | 99 | | | .85 | 2.80 | 3.60 | 4.35 | 5.05 | |
| | 100 | to | 499 | | | .80 | 2.65 | 3.40 | 4.10 | 4.75 | |
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| 2-Lb. | Package | with | Untested | Queen | 2.60 | each |
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RELIABLE BEES AND QUEENS

Shipme



RELIABLE SERVICE

Pure Mating - Safe Arrival Prompt Shipment THREE-BANDED ITALIANS Quality Bees - Queens Guar-

| | Queen | s 2 lb. pkg | z. 3 lb. pks | g. 4 lb. pk | g. 5 lb. pkg. | | |
|--------------------------|---------|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|----|--|
| 1- 24 | \$.90 | \$2.95 | \$3.80 | \$4.60 | \$5.35 | | |
| 25- 99 | .85 | 2.80 | 3.60 | 4.35 | 5.05 | | |
| 100-499 | .80 | 2.65 | 3.40 | 4.10 | 4.75 | | |
| 500 up | .75 | 2.50 | 3.20 | 3.85 | 4.45 | | |
| nt by express. Prices of | on mail | shipments | quoted on | request. | Prices subject | tr | |

change without notice. W. E. HARRELL, Hayneville, Alabama

QUALITY BRED THREE BANDED ITALIAN BEES AND QUEENS

Customers: With my lifetime experience in rearing queens and shipping package bees you can't find anyone who will serve you better than I can. So let me book your order now.

Prices on Queens and Packages Bees with Queens.

Lots of Queens 2-lb, Pkg. 3-lb, Pkg.

\$.85 \$2.85 \$3.75

FARRIS HOMAN, Shannon, Mississippi

Carniolans build up early in the spring and are the most excellent workers. Carniolans lead in honey production, in economic use of winter stores and in gentleness. Make it Carniolans in 1943. Price:

2-lb, bees with queen \$3.00; 3-lb, bees with queen \$4.00, F.O.B. Untested queens \$1.00 postpaid

EPHARDT'S HONEY FARMS, Plaucheville, La., U. S. A. eleven directors will be elected to serve for one year.

The Co-operative will market honey, wax and package bees, also distribute supplies to its membership.

An effort will be made to encourage Florida taste with 'Florida flavors of

Priority is now being arranged for equipping a clarifying plant for honey in Auburndale. Priority is also sought for material for making shipping cages for package bees, some of which has been secured.

Fred V. Oren.

_ v _

MEXICO

(Continued from page 72)

vanilla, the mango grow next to exotic shrubs; and rice and bananas by the side of the orange trees. Even in winter, gardenias, camellias, oleanders, magnolias and azaleas bloom in perpetual spring.

There is a time of relative rest for the bees, extending from June to October. It is the rainy season. The main honey crop does not become interesting until October, lasting with more or less success until the next rainy season.

In late November and early December a dozen or more varieties of flowers can be seen in bloom at one time, two of which are common to all of the United States, the goldenrod and the wild aster. One of the flowers foreign to our country is a variety of Spanish needle. Some of the flowers that secrete nectar at other periods of the year are the orange, the cotton, the mesquite and many others.

One of the unusual conditions is the type of hive often used by the backlot beekeepers. These are boxes with one entire side open. The combs are cut from them about twice a year and a surplus of about ten pounds of honey harvested each time. Some of the combs are left so the bees may continue to work without interruption.

Honey of fairly light color and good flavor may be purchased in the more up-to-date groceries of Mexico. It is also offered for sale in some of the restaurants.

The high mountains and valleys undoubtedly help to offer the bees a continuous honeyflow since plants that bloom at one time at the foot of the mountains are much later in blooming in the higher altitudes.

PACKAGE BEES AND OUEENS

Our "PROGENY TEST" stock will give good results. Prices are:

| Q | ueens | 2-lb. Pkg | s. 3-lb. Pkgs. | |
|------------|------------|-------------|----------------|--|
| 1-24\$ | .90 | \$2.95 | \$3.80 | |
| 25-99 | .85 | 2.80 | 3.60 | |
| 100 up | .80 | 2.65 | 3.40 | |
| No deposit | required ! | for booking | orders. | |

BESSONET BEE COMPANY, Donaldsonville, La. **********************************

FINE ITALIAN STOCK

Noted for honey gathering, hardiness, non-swarming and gentleness. Write for prices. E. J. BORDELON APIARIES Box 33, Moreauville, Louisiana



KEEP YOUR 1942 CATAL

Due to the uncertainty of conditions we are not issuing our regular catalog for 1943.

Please keep your 1942 catalog as prices are practically inchanged. If you have not a 1942 catalog, write us, for quotations on such items as you may need. We will do our best to give you prompt service on such items as are still available.

A. H. RUSCH & SON CO.

REEDSVILLE, WISCONSIN

PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS

Gentle three band Italian stock that have stood the test for 20 years, and made me a host of friends. They will do as much for you. In addition to above strain, I will be able to produce a limited number of packages headed with daughters of queen bred for resistance to A. F. B.

As I have never had any disease in my bees I cannot attest to their resistance to A. F. B. but am breeding from atock procured from lows State

Queens 2-Lb. 3-Lb. 4-Lb.

College They are a bit harder to handle

College. They are a bit harder to handle than Italians, but from a honey mak-ing standpoint I don't think they can be excelled.

\$2.95 \$4.60 4.35 4.10 3.85 \$.90 \$3.80 2.80 3.60 85 100-499 500 up .80 2.50 3.20

Place your order early and avoid delay.

A. E. SHAW, Shannon, Mississippi

Stock Bred For Resistance

Queens offered for sale are daughters of annually selected breeders that have been bred for resistance to American foulbrood. The mother queens have been tested officially for resistance and their colonies checked for performance.

The daughter queens are reared and mated in isolated yards supplied with an abundance of drones from queen mothers likewise bred for resistance

The Association maintains a testing yard where sample daughter queens are tested for resistance and performance. These sample queens taken at frequent intervals are sisters of those offered for sale. This supervised testing is for the protection of the queen raiser, the Association and you.

1943 Prices on Package Bees and Queens from Disease Resistant Stock

| | Qt | anti | lueens Each | Packages with 2-Lb. Each | "D. R." Queens |
|-----|-----|------|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1 | to | 9 | \$1.20 | \$3.00 | \$3.90 |
| 10 | to | 49 | 1.00 | 2.90 | 3.80 |
| 50 | to | 199 | .95 | 2.85 | 3.65 |
| 200 | to | 499 | .90 | 2.65 | 3.45 |
| 500 | and | l up | .85 | 2.50 | 3.25 |

Non-members add \$1.00 to first order

IOWA BEEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

STATE HOUSE

DES MOINES, IOWA

ITALIAN QUEENS AND BEES

3 Lb. package with queen 2 Lb. packages with queen

OVERBEY APIARIES, BUNKIE, LOUISIANA

YORK'S Package BEES and QUEENS Quality Bred Italians

This is 1943 and business as usual is out for the duration. Material or supplies rationed or restricted and labor scarce. Our greatest job is to win the war, think of our boys and serve our country to the very best of our ability. Repair and put into service all idle equipment to increase production. Place your orders early for package bees. Prices for young laying queens and package bees with queens as follows.

| Qua | ntit | y | Queens | 2-Lb. | 3-Lb. | 4-Lb. | 5-Lb. |
|-----|------|-----|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 | to | 24 | \$.90 | \$2.95 | \$3.80 | \$4.60 | \$5.35 |
| 25 | to | 99 | .85 | 2.80 | 3.60 | 4.35 | 5.05 |
| 100 | to | 499 | .80 | 2.65 | 3.40 | 4.10 | 4.75 |
| 500 | up | | .75 | 2.50 | 3.20 | 3.85 | 4.45 |

Small queen orders shipped by mail postpaid. Package bees by Express collect. Prices in U. S. funds or equivalent. We are now booking orders. Order direct from this advertisement, save time.

YORK BEE COMPANY (The Universal) Jesup, Georgia, U.S.A.

PACKAGE BEES • AND QUE

Prompt Delivery Guaranteed on all Advanced **Booked Orders**

We are entering our sixth year of our Famous PROGENY--TEST Method of Queen Breeding and our fourth year of Breeding of Daughters of Stock Bred for Resistance to A. F. B.

These two strains sold thousands more packages and queens for us last season than ever before. These results indicate SATISFACTION.

| | | | | Bees with Queen | Bees with Queen | Single Queens |
|-----|----|-----|----|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 | to | 10 | at | \$2.95 | \$3.80 | \$.90 |
| 11 | to | 50 | at | 2.80 | 3.60 | .85 |
| 51 | to | 100 | at | 2.65 | 3.40 | .80 |
| 101 | to | 500 | at | 2.50 | 3.20 | .75 |

GARON BEE COMPANY Donaldsonville, La. Telephone 8614, Telegrams, Western Union

CROP AND MARKET REPORT

Compiled by M. G. DADANT

We asked reporters to answer the following questions:

- 1. At present what per cent of the honey in your locality is sold through the larger packer
- 2. Has the tendency grown to discontinue local sales?
- 3. Will present ceiling stipulation and can restrictions increase the tendency to job rather than retail?
- 4. Is such a tendency good for the future of the industry?
- 5. Do you anticipate increase in the number of colonies in your vicinity for next year?

Per Cent Honey Sold To Packers

As could readily be assumed, the percentage of honey sold to large packers varies very greatly in different sections of the country. New England sells practically none in this fashion whereas the Central Western and Inter Mountain and Pacific coast, particularly California, sell from 60 to 90 per cent to the packers or send it to the cooperative packers.

Tendency to Discontinue Local Sales

There has been, in the heavy producing sections, a very decided tendency to reduce local sales on account of the higher price of honey and the ceiling set at 12 cents. In other sections the reports are very much divided. In many instances there has been a tendency to increase the amount reserved for local sales. However, the intricacies of the present set-up of the ceiling price on small containers has a necessity for filing forms, etc., and is gradually having the tendency of forcing the small distributor and producer who sells direct, out of the market, or at least he fears that he may have to go out unless amelioration is made of the regulations and definite price ceilings are set.

Restrictions Increase Tendency To Job

As stated above, the restrictions will increase tendency to job unless there is a more available formula prepared; for the smaller beekeeper particularly, who will not want to take the trouble or expense to go through all of the rigmarole necessary to figure out the present price at retail. There is also the fear on the part of these smaller producers and smaller packers that when the ceiling prices are set they will be set on a basis which will give the larger packer a fair return on his honey, but will not allow a fixed return for the smaller producer and packer whose expenses are necessarily higher and who is unable to replace his raw materials on a convenient basis. In other words, the smaller beekeepers who have been disposing of their honey at a fancy price will perhaps be more apt to meet the competition of imported honey than formerly and may be discouraged even in producing honey when they find the difficulty they have to contend with. At least this is what comes to us in our reports.

Are Such Tendencies Good For Our Future Industry

We find a marked difference of opinion in the answers, although most of them do stipulate particularly that if the retail market is thrown out by the small producer and small packer, and everything turns to the large packer,

it will be definitely of a detriment to the industry in the long run. Those thinking that this tendency in this direction will be desirable do so from the fact that it will discourage a lot of careless packing of honey and bring the honey into the market in a more uniform pack and a more uniform price and that we will have more orderly marketing. On the other hand, the smaller packer and smaller producer, if he cannot sell at retail, is undoubtedly going to be forced out of the markets and likely out of honey production. One of the great advantages we have had during this critical period in securing desirable and favorable consideration is that honeybees are pollenizers of our fruits, vegetables and legumes, and that their worth in that respect far outweighs their value for production of beeswax and honey. While it is true that the large producer, who will be in a position to sell direct to the packer, does a good job in pollination through scattering his bees around in heavy sections of sweet clover and legumes, it is also true that probably the largest amount of good is done by the smaller beekeeper, particularly in the heavily settled sections, and if he is eliminated from the picture by such a change in honey distribution, we will have definitely a severe loss in pollination agencies in a major section of the country.

Personally, the writer does not think that anything like this will come to pass. Undoubtedly, there is going to be some adjustment made and some beekeepers and smaller packers will have to do some close figuring if they follow the present regulations. However, we have no doubt that the authorities at Washington are willing to do the very best they can for the people as a whole, and undoubtedly the restrictions will be modified and perhaps definite ceilings in the way of prices set so that we will know just exactly where we are going.

In Canada the producer is not restricted as to price in any respect. In other words, the producer may sell direct at any price he may want to sell. However, the ceiling price on honey handled through the packer is 12½ cents. In other words, the small producer is protected in that he can sell his honey wherever and however he pleases and at whatever price he can get but the large volume of honey necessarily moves into the trade in an orderly fashion. The small producer is, of course, limited as to what he can get for his honey by the competition he has and this way he is limited. Right at present undoubtedly higher prices than the ceiling are being obtained by producers in Canada but when the situation irons out, the ceiling price will likely prevail.

Increase In Colonies

While there is here also quite a difference of opinion, we believe that there will be a decided increase in colonies this year, particularly on the part of the beekeepers who are located in the clover sections where the prospects look unusually favorable and in the Southeast where the crop was good and prospects are likewise good.

If the advanced demand for packaged bees is any criterion we would say that there is going to be an extremely heavy increase. However, we believe that much of this ordering is being done to make up winter losses and no doubt to fill all available equipment. We do not believe that increase in any case is going to be made at the expense of the crop, but we do believe that increase is anticipated and particularly on the part of the small and average-sized beekeepers.

HONEY WANTED Cars and less than cars Mail Samples
C. W. AEPPLER CO., Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

WANTED U. S. No. 1 White Honey and other grades in 60-lb. tins. Send samples and quotations to JEWETT & SHERMAN COMPANY

5151 Denison Ave., Cleveland, Ohio; 130 Imlay St., Brooklyn, N. Y. or 1204 W. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

EXTRACTED HONEY Bought and Sold Iverson Honey Company 201 North Wells St., Chicago Reference: First National Bank of Chicago

THE MARKET PLACE

BEES AND QUEENS

ITALIAN BEES & QUEENS for sale at standard prices. Plantersville Apiaries, Plantersville, Mississippi.

QUEENS — ITALIANS — QUEENS. Young laying queens to June 1st, \$1.00 each, any quantity. No order less than 10 accepted. 5% discount on orders 20 days before shipping date accompanied by 10% deposit. Balance 5 days before shipment. No other discounts. Reference Bank of America, 8th St. D. T. Winslett, 1015 Sonoma Ave., No. Sacramento, California.

FOR SALE—Package Bees, Queens and 3 and 4 frame Nuclei. Write for 1943 prices. Walker Apiaries, Lexington, Texas.

CAUCASIAN package bees and queens. Write for 1943 prices. Lewis & Tillery Bee Co., Greenville, Alabama.

THREE BANDED Italian Bees and Queens for spring delivery. Let us give you our prices. Alamance Bee Company, Geo. E. Curtis, Mgr., Graham, N. C.

CARNIOLAN, CAUCASIAN Bees and Queens. 1943 prices on request. Tillery Brothers, Greenville, Alabama.

PACKAGES BEES AND QUEENS—Pure Italian. Prompt shipment, low prices and honest dealings, CRENSHAW COUNTY APIARIES, RUTLEDGE, ALA.

HONEY FOR SALE

HONEY FOR SALE—We buy and sell all kinds, carloads and less. The John G. Paton Company, Inc. 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

HONEY FOR SALE—We buy and sell all kinds, any quantity. H. & S. Honey and Wax Company, Inc., 265-267 Greenwich St., New York.

WE BUY and sell any quantity, all varieties. B-Z-B Honey Company, Alhambra, California.

HONEY PACKERS—Write us for prices on carload lots of California and Western Honey. We stock all varieties. HAMILTON & COMPANY, 1360 Produce Street, Los Angeles, California.

FANCY WHITE CLOVER COMB honey, \$5 case; No. 1 \$4.50. In window front cartons. Good used 60's, 35c case. Extracted honey and bench metal working lathe wanted. Bizzy Bee Ranch, No. Abington, Massachusetts.

HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED

HONEY WANTED—State kind, quality, amount. Ellsworth Meineke, Arlington Heights, Illinois.

WANTED—White or light amber honey in 60's, Send sample and best price. BA-BEE BRAND FOODS, 740 Washington North, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

PLEASE NOTE. While we use every precaution to list only reliable buyers in this department, we advise readers to sell honey for cash or C. O. D. unless they have thoroughly investigated the buyer as responsible on open account.

HONEY WANTED—Truck or carload lots delivered to Sioux City, Iowa. Write us at Wendell and submit sample. R. D. BRADSHAW & SONS, WENDELL, IDAHO.

WE PAY CASH for extracted clover honey. Fair-Field Honey Company, Millersport, Ohio.

WANTED—White or amber extracted honey.
Carload or less, with or without exchanging cans. Cash waiting. Send sample and best

price to: Honeymoon Products Co., 39 E. Henry St., River Rouge, Michigan.

CASH FOR YOUR WAX the day received. Write for quotations and shipping tags. Walter T. Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

WANTED--Honey and Beeswax. Mail samples, state quantity and price. Bryant & Cookinham, Los Angeles, Calif.

ALL GRADES extracted honey wanted. Bee supplies and honey containers for sale. Prairie View Honey Co., 12243 12th Street, Detroit, Michigan.

FOR SALE

LEWIS BEE SUPPLIES, Dadant's Crimp Wired Foundation. Prompt shipment from large stock. Simeon B. Beiler, Authorized Distributor, Intercourse, Pa.

1000 used bee shipping cages, mostly 2-lb. Good condition, 20e each, feeder cans included. A. A. Martin, Mitchell, Nebr.

One to one thousand colonies of Bees for sale. M. B. Hinton, Kenedy, Texas.

FOR SALE—10 colonies in 10 frame 2 story hives. No disease. Price \$10.00. Called to service. Wilson Ratliff, Shelbina, Mo.

FOR SALE—Bee, Nuclei, Queens--Caucasians or Italians. Inquiries solicited. Elevation Apiaries, Milano, Texas.

FOR SALE—Root supplies for 200 colony apiary. Metal covered hives, 300 new supers, 500 slightly used; all nicely painted. Positive proof never diseased. 45 frame Simplicity extractor, capping melter, storage tanks, wax press, queen excluders and all accessories. Invoices over \$1800 at knocked down catalogue prices. Sacrifice at \$850. Oliver K. Troughton, Seneca, Kansas.

200 colonies of bees with equipment, plenty honey. No disease. Clyde Cobb, Belleville, Arkansas.

MAKE OFFER-22 three story hives, Italians; certificate. John Wharton, Greenville, Texas.

FOR SALE—150 8-frame and supers and 150 10-frame hives with or without frames. All are metal top and wire excluders. N. V. Franklin, 3301 Fowler Ave., Omaha, Nebr.

WANTER

WANTED—Standard ten frame bodies of drawn combs and complete outfits equipped for extracted honey. LaVerne Roose, Sac City, Iowa.

Large, small lots of bees for cash. Also forty-five frame extractor, empty equipment. In draft cases, etc., will operate on shares. Twenty years in business. References furnished. Weldon Bee Farms. Moorhead,

WANTED—Standard ten frame hives. Harold Stockman, Charlton Depot, Massachusetts.

100 colonies equipped for extracting. Crawford Apiaries, 1218 N. Victoria Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

1000 colonies of bees or more wanted completely equipped, standard hives, free of disease, located in Southern Minnesota or Northern Iowa. Write Box No. AB, American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Illinois.

HONEY PRODUCING OUTFIT to work on shares or buy. Address Box 545, Dubuque, lowa.

WANTED TO BUY—One Whirldry Capping Dryer, also one forty-five or fifty frame extractor. Give all particulars and price. J. W. HARDY, Huntley, Montana.

POSITIONS AND HELP WANTED

WANTED—Experienced queen breeder and one experienced helper. Box 9-A, care American Bee Journal. WANTED—Experienced beeman for the coming season. Prefer single man. Good wages for the right man. Chas. L. Phillips, Fromberg, Montana.

WANTED—Helper for Minnesota apiaries. Send description and wages expected. E. E. Salge, Weslaco, Texas.

WANTED—Apiary help. Give wages, height, weight, age, references in first letter. Good opportunity. Deer Creek Apiaries, Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED—One experienced package man or queen breeder; also one helper with some experience. W. J. FOREHAND & SONS, Fort Deposit, Alabama.

WANTED—Experienced man take charge of 500 to 1000 colonies; year around job. Can furnish living quarters for married man. State wages and full particulars. Lewis Syverud, Chandler, Minnesota.

TWO HELPERS with some experience. State age, height, wages, expected, etc. Soder Apiaries, Stratford, Iowa.

WANTED—Experienced men for queen, package and honey production. All year work. State age, height, weight, and wages expected. Apjaries in northern Minnesota and seuthern Louisiana. Hopkins Honey Farms, Maringeuin, Louisiana.

WANTED—Man to work in large apiary consisting of six thousand colonies of bees. Must have some experience. Good wages and opportunity to man who will qualify. Give qualifications and experience. POWERS' APIARIES, Parma, Idaho.

WANTED—Experienced man in Queen, Package and Honey Production. Steady work all year. Give full particulars when replying. Al Winn, Rt. 1, Box 729A, Petaluma, Calif.

WANTED—Experienced beeman, married or single, also helper with some experience. Write full particulars including age, experience, wages. Barrett Apiaries, Howell, Michigan.

WANTED-Man for general bee work. Prefer draft exempt. Furnish references. Give wages expected. J. W. Hardy, Huntley, Montans.

WANTED—Queen breeder and two helpers for package shipping during the season of 1943. N. Forehand, Florala, Alabama.

WANTED—Experienced or inexperienced help. Give age, weight, height and experience, with wages expected, room and board included. Schultz Honey Farms, Ripon, Wis.

SUPPLIES

COMB FOUNDATION at money-saving prices. Wax worked at lowest rates. Comb and cappings rendered. Robinson's Wax Works, Mayville, N. Y.

YOUR WAX WORKED into quality medium brood foundation for 16c pound. 100 pounds \$12.00. Thin super 22c. Fred Peterson, Alden, lowa.

PINARD'S nailless queen cage. Agents— Diamond Match Co., Chico and Los Angeles, California; Weaver Apiaries, Navasota, Texas. Pinard manufacturer, 1794 Hicks Ave., San Jose, California.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. Quality bee supplies at factory store prices. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Hubbard Apiaries, Manufacturers of Bee Supplies, Onsted, Michigan.

LARGE CASH SAVINGS can be made by letting us work your wax into either wired or plain foundation. Large independent factory manufacturing a complete line of bee sup-

SUPPLIES (Continued)

plies including extractors, etc. Selling direct saves you the agents profit. Quick shipment from large stock. Large free catalogue explains everything. Walter T. Kelley Co., Paducah, Kentucky.

DIFFERENT, that's all. Written and published for the instruction of beekeepers. 52 pages of breezy entertaining beekeeping comment each month. One year, \$1.00; two year, \$1.50. Sample, 3c stamp.

Beekeepers Item, San Antonio, Texas.

PORTER BEE ESCAPES are fast, reliable, labor savers. R & E. C. Porter, Lewistown, Illinois.

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MISCELLANEOUS

6 BASSWOOD seedlings—18 inch or 10 12inch, or 6 Marrowii HONEYSUCKLE
shrubs (hedging), or 20 CARAGANA hedging
—18-inch, or 3 transplanted BASSWOOD
3 foot, or Two PUSSY WILLOW (Earliest
spring pollen) 4 foot-nectar producers. Each
group postpaid for \$1.00 bill. Bank checks
require 10c added. Local Lewis-Dadant
dealer. Free circular covering our combined "Controllable Feeder and Swarm Control Board." No cold metal to chill the bees.
A sample 10 frame size mailed for \$1.60.
NICOLLET COUNTY NURSERY, St. Peter.
Minnesots. Minnesota.

We have a British correspondent in the heavy heather honey section who wants a used Lewis-Markle extractor with 12 inch

pockets in either four frame or eight frame type. Any subscriber having such for sale please get in touch with the American Bee Journal and give condition of the extractor and expected price.

RANCH MAGAZINE—Do you find it difficult to secure information about sheep and sheep ranching methods? The SHEEP AND GOAT RAISER reaches more sheepmen with more information on range sheep than any magazine published. Subscription \$1.50. Hotel Cactus, San Angelo, Texas.

SEEDS of honey plants—Anise-Hyssop, Bal-kan Sage, Wild Indigo and twenty others. 15c per packet, eight packets \$1.00, twenty packets \$2.00. Postpaid. Circular free. Melvin Pellett, Atlantic, Iowa.

THE BEEKEEPERS MAGAZINE, published monthly, brings you the news from the field of beekeeping. Subscription: \$1 a year. Single copy of current issue, 10c. The Beekeepers Magazine. 3110 Piper Road. Lansing.

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357 Indiana St.

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| Prices for 1943 with Queen In Each Package En | ctra |
|---|------|
| | cens |
| | ach |
| 1- 23 \$2.95 \$3.85 \$4.75 \$5.60 \$ | .95 |
| 24- 99 2.80 3.65 4.50 5.30 | .90 |
| 100-499 2.65 3.45 4.28 5.00 | .85 |
| 500 up 2.50 3.25 4.00 4.70 | .80 |

Book orders and reserve dates soon. Send Cash in U. S. funds ten days before shipping date.

We offer prompt service

Best Young Queens New Cages Hard Workers

No Drones Gentle Italians Safe Arrival

Our best friends are satisfied customers

MORLEY PETTIT, Tifton, Ga., U.S.A.



Clover Honey Wanted Must be light color

WILL PAY 12 CENTS

We want a carload (65,000 lbs. or over) of light color clover extracted honey in 60 lb. cans right away

Our reference:

THE SAVINGS BANK CO., Chillicothe, Ohio.

- Write -

KEDASH BROTHERS CHILLICOTHE, OHIO

ANDERSON'S QUALITY QUEENS

ALSO PACKAGE BEES

| | | 2-Lb. | 3-Lb. |
|-------|------------|--------|--------|
| | Queens | Pkg. | Pkg. |
| 1-24 | \$.90 ea. | \$2.95 | .*3.80 |
| 24-99 | .85 ea. | 2.80 | 3.60 |
| | | | |

For queenless packages deduct price

Write for prices on larger orders. We guarantee live delivery and perfect satisfaction. Ask your neighbor or just try 'em.

B. A. ANDERSON & CO. OPP, ALABAMA

HONEY WANTED

Carloads and less than carloads. Mail sample and best prices in all grades.

C. W. AEPPLER COMPANY Oconomowoc, Wisconsin

ST. ROMAIN'S "HONEY GIRL" ITALIANS PACKAGE BEES AND QUEENS

Order your package bees now. Save on the purchase price and be assured of booking date of your own choosing.

ST. ROMAIN'S "HONEY GIRL" APIARIES MOREAUVILLE, LOUISIANA

BEES AND QUEENS for 1943 Same high quality and service. Write for prices

N. FOREHAND

Florala, Alabama

Package Bees & Queens THREE-BANDED ITALIANS

For quality and prompt service. lbs. package with queen at _____\$3.80 lbs. package with queen at _____2.95

Dupuis Apiaries Andre Dupuis, Prop. Breaux Bridge, La.

ROOT QUALITY BEE SUPPLIES

GLASS AND TIN CONTAINERS HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED

M. J. BECK Successor to M. H. HUNT & SON 510 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich.

THRIFTY BEES

Combless packages and queens.
Three-Banded Italians,
THRIFTY bees are guaranteed to
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W. J. FOREHAND & SONS Fort Deposit, Alabama Breeders since 1892

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AS I SEE 1943

(Continued from page 71)

that accepted the knock the first time will do so again, and those that passed it up the first time will do so again. But this is the first time that it has rapped for most of us and how many will pass it by?

The good beekeeper is now ready for anything that may happen. He has planned ahead and knows what he is going to do. If something happens that cannot be foreseen, he is still ready for he will have an alternative plan for an emergency. He never seems to be in a hurry, for he is always a jump ahead.

If you are satisfied with your ability to manage, complete your plans to expand your holdings to meet our emergency at once. Some say there is plenty of time-the honeyflow is a long ways off. Why do today what I can do tomorrow? If you say that, don't expand. The motto right now should be, for the flow to come, "a producing colony on every available bottom board," and then prove your ability by making every colony produce.

There are things that must be taken into consideration before too great an expansion is undertaken. Labor may be hard to get and to keep. Gasoline, trucks and tires are restricted. Cut out as many yards as possible to save time and mileage and put as many bees in each yard as the location will support. Round



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NEAL'S APIARIES

Lettsworth, Louisiana

off the corners by taking as many short cuts as possible in manipulation. Many beekeepers can increase their colonies and still give them proper care to make a profit by streamlining their operations.

A note of warning should be given before too great an expansion is undertaken. Short cuts in inspecting for disease are impossible. Do not trust this to anyone but yourself unless you are convinced of the other fellow's ability. Keep the disease danger ever in mind. One of the best tests of management ability is to expand and still keep clean of disease. Do not play with disease but burn it when found. Do not gamble with a dollar to save a questionable penny.

The government asks beekeepers to produce all the bees possible for pollination and all the honey and wax possible. They have set a fair ceiling on the price of honey and wax. and high priority ratings on sugar, tin and equipment. They have issued a challenge to us. Let's do more than meet it instead of being found wanting at the end of the war.

ROEHNEN'S Package Bees and Queens For Quality and Service KOEHNEN'S APIARIES

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 1-24
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 \$.95

 24 up
 2.80
 3.65
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 15%
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DANIELS APIARIES : Picayune, Mississippi

THE POSTSCRIPT

H. B. Parks, of San Antonio, wrote on December 29 that there had not yet been any freezing weather sufficient to affect the llooming of the composites. Christmas Day the bees were busy on a number of native wild flowers. Dalea argyraea which began blooming in August still had some blooms. He regards this as the best prospect of a native plant to replace the lost flora of the Southwest.

A western reader inquires about the Scotch heather for use as a honey plant in this country. It would not succeed over a large portion of our area because the soil is too alkaline. The heather grows on very acid soils and is a failure elsewhere. It has become established in some neighborhoods in New England where the soil is suitable and appears to be quite at home there.

A delightful letter comes to me from J. W. Winson, of Huntingdon, British Columbia. He is very well known to the beekeepers of the Northwest and is familiar to many of our readers. One of the red letter days in my memory is of a visit to his country home and his delightful garden. W. J. Sheppard of that Province was another beekeeper who was also a master gardener. pioneer in advocating the upper entrance in that region. Sheppard passed away several years ago but many friends remain to keep his memory green.

Winson has written a nature column for the Daily Province for twenty-four years so he has a wide circle of friends outside the beekeeping fraternity. He seems to friends outside the beekeeping fratering. He seems to feel a bit strange at finding himself a grandfather and remains young in interest. To him the world is still full of wonders with every dawn bringing a new day. He finds the blessing of increasing years to be that you don't mind who gets on, becomes rich or famous, you find your joy in living and sharing with your friends.

Among the many common names for the button-bush is one that we have not previously mentioned on this page. T. C. Johnson, of Logansport, Indiana, reports that in his boyhood it was commonly called "Elbow-bush" because of the crooked branches. He recalls his diffioccause of the crooked branches. He recalls his difficulties as a small boy in driving home the cows which were hidden among the bushes in shallow water in an effort to escape the flies. He also had trouble with his fish lines when fishing in the Kankakee River where the button-bush was abundant in shallow water near the banks. How vivid are such boyhood memories for all _ V -

Those beekeepers who harvested a good crop the past ason were fortunate. With the best price in many season were fortunate. With the best price in many years it was tough for those where the crop was short. The Stevensons of Westwego, Louisiana, write that they had no surplus honey and will have to feed. Roy Bishop, of Orange, California, writes that the winter has been dry and that while the orange under irrigation can be expected to yield as usual, it is too late for sage and wild buckwheat to do much. On the other hand, Leon Newton, of Orchard, Nebraska, writes that after several years of failure he had the best crop in ten years along with the highest price.

Successful use of a coumarin compound from spoiled sweet clover, for patients suffering with thrombosis of the legs, was reported in a recent issue of Science. Numerous comments have appeared in the newspapers since it appeared. As the clotting tendency of the blood was reduced there was improvement in the vatients' condition as shown by a fall in temperature and lessening of swelling and congestion. In all cases the course of the disease was shortened and no further blood clots developed. Many more new uses for the sweet clover plant are probable as new discoveries come to light.

An interesting story of a Russian beekeeper has ap-

peared in recent newspapers. His name is Fernont Golovaty and he was beekeeper for a collective farm in the Saratovsk region on the Volga. A soldier in the first World War, he has two sons and three sons-in-law in the present Russian army. At the cost of 100,000 rubles Golovaty bought an aeroplane and had painted on the side the words, "Present for Stalingrad from Ferpont Golovaty" and sent it to the front. A letter of thanks came to him from Joseph Stalin. Somewhere over the southern front this fighter plane is helping to drive back the Germans who have overrun his country, as the contribution of beekeeper Golovaty.

- V From W. C. Barnard, of Glennville, Georgia, comes a report of a successful attempt to naturalize a honey plant in a new locality. About 1906 his brother secured seed of horsemint, (Monarda punctata). from W. H. Laws, of Beeville, Texas. This was planted on the Georgia farm. It has reappeared each year since that time and competes quite successfully with weeds already establishd there. It has never spread far beyond the bounds of the original planting so has not proved objectionable to the neighbors. Because of the limited area no appreciable

increase in the honey crop can be seen but the bees do work the flowers freely over a long period in summer. - V -Mr. Barnard also calls attention to Mung beans, a new farm crop in the South. He reports that the bees work

them practically all day for nectar over a period of about three weeks. He regards them as superior to cowpeas for honey. Mung beans are catalogued by H. G. Hastings Co., seedmen of Atlanta, Georgia. We would like to know whether others of our readers have observed the bees on Mung beans and whether any information is available as to the quality and yield of honey.

E. M. Cole and son, Arthur, of Audubon, Iowa, report a thrill from rereading the bee magazines of 25 or more years back. Cole says that a bee magazine of 15 years or more ago seems as fresh and new now as when first received. The many friends of E. M. Cole will be happy to hear that after a long period of ill health he has recovered his old-time energy and is able to walk several miles each day and feels better than at any time in fifteen years.

W. N. Giegerich, of Nashua, Montana, writes an interesting letter about beekeeping in the far North. He reports C. L. Dimock, Smithers, British Columbia, as having probably the northermost apiary on the North American continent. He is about as far north as southand the reported as harvesting an average of about 150 pounds of honey per colony. Giegerich has been trying for several years to establish an apiary on his ranch on the Queen Charlotte Island. Although he has carried the bees over the winter he has not, as yet, harvested a satisfactory crop of honey.

Many letters come to me asking for more information about the queens bred for resistance to American foulbrood by the Iowa Experiment Station and distributed by the Iowa Beekeepers Association.

_ V

Only queens from colonies that have recovered after a heavy inoculation of American foulbrood are used for breeders. In order to secure them a large number of colonies are tested and since only a few are selected from the two or three hundred tested, it will at once be seen that to secure this foundation stock is very costly and at the same time the number of mother queens are too small to meet the demand of those who would like to secure such breeding stock. An effort will be made to en-large the facilities in order to provide stock for all queen breeders who desire it but this will take some time to accomplish.

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